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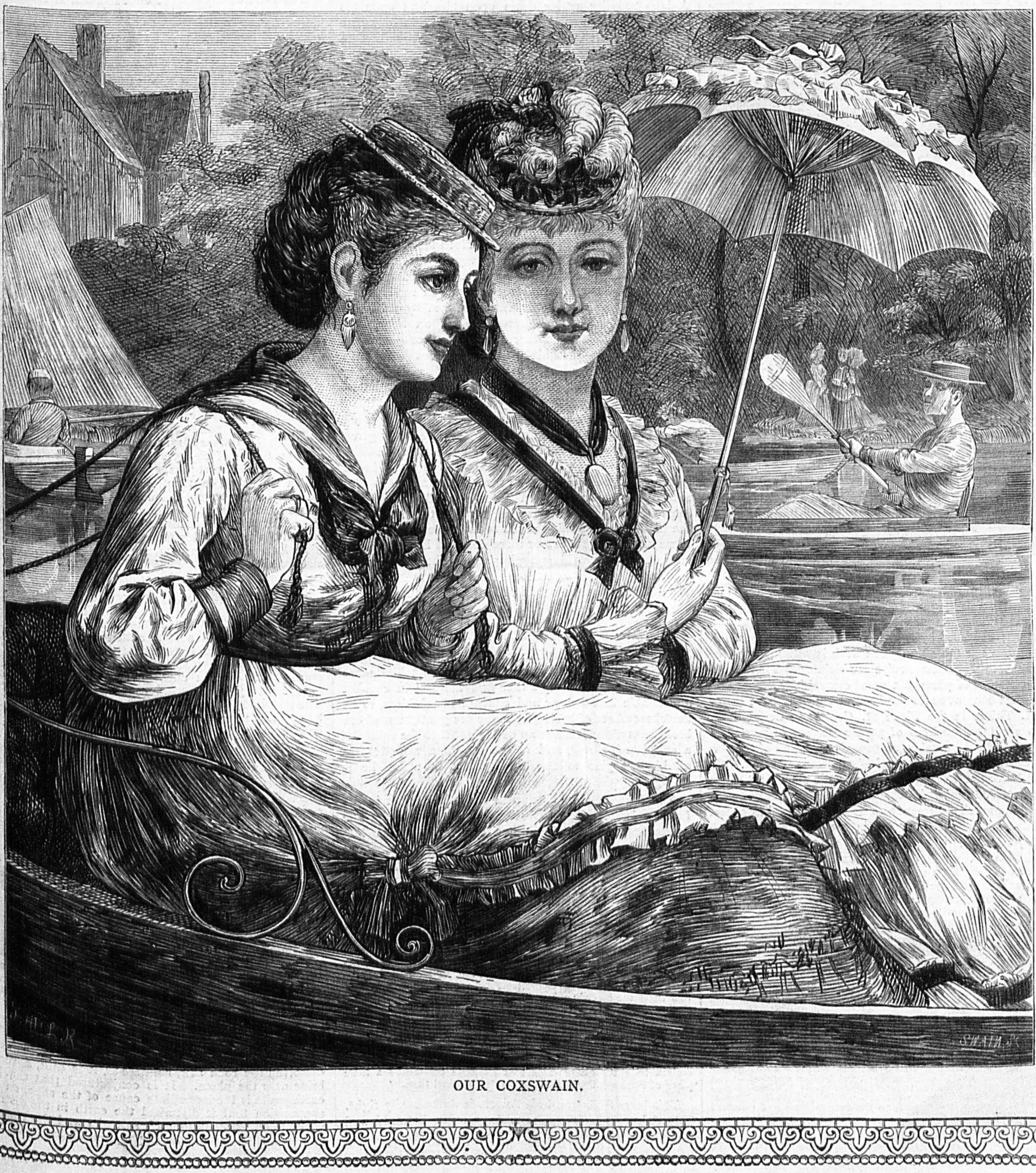

OUR COXSWAIN.

## DEMOLITION IN THE PLACE ST. GEORGE.

We have a picture, on page 159, of the house of M. Thiers, in the Place St. George, against which the order of demolition went forth some days ago. For ten or eleven months have we been producing sketches, with more or less intermission, illustrative of the history of Paris since the beginning of June. The time is very short, but what an extraordinary gallery of historical pictures it makes! In the quiet days of Imperial rule some of us were very fond of studying the story of the life of this remarkable French nation in the paintings which adorned the walls of the Palace at Versailles. There was variety enough, incident enough, tragedy enough in those lineal miles of national works of art to occupy the mind of the student for days and weeks, but, full as it was of light and shade, and deep, quick contrasts, that pictorial narrative had nothing to present which might be compared with these ten months of Parisian life. There have been sieges of Paris, and revolutions, and war in the streets; but, judging by time as well as by incidents, what sieges, what perils, what changes of popular feeling, what variations of human experience, what revolutions are there in that or any country's annals like those which began with the "Vive la Guerre!" and ran on so rapidly to the event—which we will allow for the moment to close a chapter—forming the subject of our engraving?

For an instant let us run back on the lines of memory to a day the most pregnant of great and quickly coming results of any in modern history. It is only eleven months ago. The Duc de Gramont rose in the Senate House and made a statement equivalent to a declaration of war against the King of Prussia. Who is the Duc de Gramont? It seems ages ago! He was a great character on the scene then, but he has passed away out of the field of vision, and disappeared like a puppet who has played his part. The stage has undergone so many transformations since that declaration that we seem to turn to the playbill to refresh our recollection as to the player who performed the part of the Duc de Gramont. He acted his *rôle* with no little vigour, and he had not sat down many minutes in that Imperial Senate—Imperial now no more—when another figure presented itself.

This was a man more remarkable in many ways than His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs. It was M. Thiers. They hooted at him patriotically; they tried to shout him down—these warlike senators; but this septuagenarian of diminutive form insisted upon being heard. He had a protest to make, and it was his will that his country and the world should take note of his challenge and his warning. The war, into which the country was plunging headlong, was a monstrous mistake—a crime against the fortunes of France—and M. Thiers knew it. Almost alone on the platform of public life in the Empire that now lies on the brink of irredeemable ruin, the historian of the "Consulate and Empire" demanded a policy of peace; but his voice was drowned in the war-cry of his people.

The war was a mistake and a crime, and all France knows it, but it is the house of M. Thiers which is being demolished by the masters of Paris.

In the city which capitulated to Germany—made an empire by the act and deed of France—the name of M. Thiers is the best execrated to-day. A few weeks ago the country chose him for its chief counsellor. Who shall unravel the plot and explain its turns and contradictions? The romance is overloaded with material and incident; confused by complex currents of passion. A climax is made too often. The work is without unity or coherence. The classic rules are violated. There is no subordination of parts to a great central idea.

It must content us for the hour to know that the house of M. Thiers in the Place St. George is demolished. Who shall be the hero of popular favour to-morrow—Who shall be the much more conspicuous hero of popular and cruel—fantastically cruel—hate, none can say. We must leave the story where it is for the moment, broken off short. M. Thiers is condemned abroad just now with almost as much vehemence as he is denounced at home. Appearances are against him in the matter of strength and judgment, though not in that of honesty or patriotism. We will not look round for the wherewithal to defend him, but we confess to a certain unquenchable admiration for this great historian, this unequalled orator, this almost fanatical worshipper of his native land, and we trust he will emerge from his awful ordeal with a still untarnished reputation.

Holloway's Pills.—Cure for Indigestion.—Indigestion, with torpidity of the liver, is the curse of thousands, who spend each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking Holloway's Pills according to their accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion. Their action is purifying, healing, and strengthening. They may be safely taken without interfering with ordinary pursuits, or requiring much restriction in diet. They quickly remove noise in the ears and giddiness in the head, and dispel low spirits and nervous fears. These balsamic Pills effect a cure without debilitating or exhausting the system; on the contrary, they support and conserve the vital principle by substituting pure for impure blood. [42

Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish.—Old knives cleaned constantly with this preparation bear a brilliancy of polish equal to new cutlery. Can be used with any kind of knife-board or knife-cleaning machine. Retail packets 3d. each, and tins 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each. Wholesale, Oakey and Sons, Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, Blackfriars, London.

Silver, Electro Plate, &c., to Clean and Preserve.—*Oakey's Non-Mercurial Silversmiths' Soap* is guaranteed to be free from mercury or any other injurious ingredients too often used in the manufacture of plate powder. Tablets 6d. each, by all grocers, ironmongers, brushmakers, chemists, &c. Wholesale, Oakey and Sons, Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, Blackfriars, London. [309

## OUR LONDON NOTE BOOK.

### The Stranger's Plaint.

How is it that somebody has not spoken out before? This is the first question that occurs to us on reading the following complaint of a gentleman who obtained a member's ticket of admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons. He says:—

> "Though kept waiting outside the gallery under the plea that there was no vacant seat inside for other listeners, I found abundance of room when I was at last admitted. Some of the privileged persons were actually stretched along the benches at full length. Another fact brought to my notice was, that while certain uninitiated persons with tickets were patiently waiting at the doors, others more wideawake were climbing up some other way."

This gentleman's experience is that of almost everybody who has been favoured with the privilege of a member's order on the evening of an important debate. The ticket-holder presents himself in the melancholy corridor, and is placed by the attendant policeman at the lower end of the *queue*. He must keep his place, and carefully avoid mixing himself up with those who have precedence of him in time. It is a long and dreary watch. The shadows on the floor seem to thicken. The statues of statesmen and kings grow more solid and dense. As the hands of the official clock move on, and hour succeeds hour monotonously, he wishes he were out in the street, at home, at the theatre—anywhere but there, but he cannot find it in his heart to give it up. A deep humility settles down upon him and upon his fellow patients mournfully waiting their turn. Against his will, against reason, in defiance of patent fact, he seems constrained to respect the calm and dignified police constable—the master of the situation—as a superior being and a man high in station. Some shallow-pated ticket-holder betrays symptoms of unseemly levity, indicative of a tendency to cast doubt upon the claims of the policeman to the reverential regard of the little assembly, but his conduct is deprecated on all sides. Such is the influence of the time, the place, and the strange, weary waiting, that men who are leaders of public opinion in their native boroughs down in the country, and members, perhaps, of Town Councils and Watch Committees, meanly curry favour with the myrmidon of the House. Not that there is any object in it. It is the result of the mysterious forces that surround them. Favour is out of the question there, and they all know it. If there is any royal road to the gallery it is by some other entrance, not by this. At intervals of twenty minutes or half an hour, and perhaps an hour, another policeman comes forth from the regions within, and announces admission "for four," "for five," "for three," as the case may be, and the foremost batch hurry on, till they are taught decorum by their guide. It is an awful thing after waiting, perhaps two hours, perhaps four, to stand fourth among the watchers, and to hear the order given to admit three. At last the chance arrives, the ticket is given up, the happy elector is conducted to a seat in the gallery, and, sure enough, he sees just what the gentleman whom we have quoted describes. There is spare room for twenty or thirty strangers, and till the end of the sitting the condition of the seats is the same, though there are still some two or three dozen of Her Majesty's subjects in the corridors hoping against hope for a turn. Who can say for whom these spare places are reserved? We find the question set down in our London Note Book, but not the answer.

### Cheap Luxuries.

Of course cheapness is a relative term. The insignificant luxuries of one man's life may cost him more money than would keep a man and his wife in comfort and enable him to rear and educate his children to be useful members of society. There are gentlemen whose breakfasts alone involve an outlay equal to the salary of a cultivated, clever, and industrious man who devotes all his energies to the employment in which he is engaged.

A neat example of cheapness occurs this week in the London letter of the *Northampton Mercury*. The correspondent says he met a man in London last Thursday who declared that our metropolis was the cheapest place to live in he had ever known, and he gave this example:—

> "'I always have my head-quarters in London, though of course I go a great deal about. But wherever I am, I am never off my bouquet. My florist sends me two bouquets a day, for the morning and the evening, neatly packed in a box lined with cotton wool, and they reach me punctually every forenoon, wherever I happen to be, at country houses far and near, anywhere in the three kingdoms, and even in sufficiently convenient parts of the Continent. And what do you think all this costs me?—only a hundred a year! London is certainly the cheapest place I ever heard of.' This is certainly a triumph of economy, as I acquiescingly observed, remarking, however, that it must be difficult for a florist to get regularly at his customer when the latter happened to be yachting. 'Well, of course,' said my friend, 'when I can't say where I'll be at a certain time my button-hole eats its head off—that's a little piece of extravagance that I can't help now and then.'"

This lover of button-hole flowers is undoubtedly right. Two dainty little bouquets a day—seven hundred and thirty in the year—sent all distances, must be cheap at a hundred pounds. May he live long to enjoy them!

### Our Roads.

We have not yet arrived at perfection in the art of making carriage ways in our streets. London is the scene of ever fresh experiments, and the chief field of trial is the main line of traffic between the Bank and Oxford-street. Most of us are old enough to remember the laying down of wooden blocks, and few are so young as to have no recollection of the first attempt at iron flooring in the same locality. The smooth road in Cheapside has been and still remains very popular, by reason of cleanliness and the deadening of the roar of the traffic, though the ground is very slippery under the horses' feet in winter. The latest scheme is a modification of the Cheapside flooring, thus referred to and described by *Engineering*:—

> "As an experiment, Lombard-street is being laid with Limmer asphalte, a substance which has been many years in use in several of the large cities and towns on the Continent, but practically is comparatively little known in this country. The trial to which it is about to be put in Lombard-street is being made with the express permission of the Commissioners of Sewers. The thoroughfare covers about 1,700 square yards, and the contractors have engaged to pave 500 yards of it with that particular kind of asphalte gratuitously, and to keep it in repair for two years. It is laid down in a boiling liquid state in two separate layers, each about an inch thick, and rests upon a bed of Portland cement concrete nine inches thick. For years Lombard-street, as the great centre of the banking quarter in the city, has been paved with wood, but the thoroughfare has lapsed into ruts in many places and fallen into disrepair in others, and the Commissioners have taken advantage of the opportunity of testing the new substance. Latterly they have subjected the Val de Travers compressed asphalte to a trial in Threadneedle-street, Old and New Broad-streets, and, upon a larger scale, in Cheapside and the Poultry, with satisfactory results upon the whole, and Mr. Haywood has reported favourably with respect to it. With the same desire to promote the public convenience, they are now affording facilities for testing the rival asphalte."

When each of these new contrivances has had a fair trial there ought to be a commission to take the opinions and evidence of cabmen and the drivers of omnibuses and heavy waggons. The verdict of foot-passengers at present is in favour of the Cheapside asphalte.

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The young Duke of Genoa has (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) just completed his course at Harrow, and has returned to Italy to prepare himself for entering the Italian navy. The King of Italy has conferred on Mr. Matthew Arnold, in whose family the Duke lived while he was in England, the Order of Commander of the Crown of Italy. The same Order has been conferred on Dr. Butler, the head master of Harrow School.

Strasburg Library.—An English committee, consisting of Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Professor Huxley, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Houghton, Lord Lytton, and Sir J. G. Tollemache Sinclair, have been authorised by the German Governor of Alsace to collect, in the United Kingdom, donations of books to replace, in the University of Strasburg, the celebrated library destroyed during the war. Donations should be sent to Mr. Nicholas Trübner, 60, Paternoster-row.

M. Auber, the eminent composer, is dead. The son of a Paris print-seller, the deceased was born on the 29th of January, 1784, so that he had reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His first musical composition was an opera, entitled "Le Sejour Militaire," which appeared in 1813, but which proved a failure. Scarcely more successful was his second effort, "Le Testament et les Billetsdoux." His third production, "La Bergere Chatelaine," and "Emma," in 1821, turned the tables in his favour; and among other works, his "La Fiancée," in 1829, and "Fra Diavolo," in 1830, sustained him in his high reputation. The deceased composer, it may also be stated, composed a musical piece for the opening of the International Exhibition of 1862.

A Giant of the Forest.—The *New York Times* states that a solid section cut from one of the original "big trees" of Calaveros county, California, is in New York, on its way to a European museum. Five men were employed 25 days in cutting down this huge tree; its height was 302 feet, and its largest diameter 32 feet. The specimen was cut at a distance of 20 feet from the base. The stump is covered over, and is now used as a ball-room, being so large that 32 persons can dance a double cotillon on it and leave room for the band and spectators. If one has sufficient patience, the age of the tree might be determined by counting the annular rings; but, to save trouble, it has been already ascertained that there are more than 2,500 of them, each representing a year.

Another Landslip.—A second landslip occurred at Northwich on Saturday evening. It is not at present so serious as that which occurred a few weeks ago, and is not in the same neighbourhood. The second slip happened near the turnpike road from Northwich to Runcorn and close to the former town, and by it a portion of the footpath has been destroyed, and fears are entertained that the road will be much injured when there is a heavy rainfall, as there is a crack in the middle of it. The hole is about 15 yards in circumference, and said to be 10 or 12 yards deep; but, as it has now become nearly filled with water, its depth cannot be seen. It is on land belonging to Mr. Dale, and near it there has been a continual subsidence for years, necessitating the raising of the road and the adjoining land to prevent it being overrun with water. There is a rock salt pit in the neighbourhood, and the slip is no doubt owing to the running of the brine having dissolved the rock salt, as there is, it is said, a run of brine near the place. It is conjectured that the late earthquake is the immediate cause of the slips, on the supposition that it disturbed the earth in the district, which is undermined by rock salt pits and the running of the brine. Hundreds of people visited the place on Sunday.

## THE NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.

THE annual dinner of this institution took place on Saturday evening at Willis's Rooms, and was in all respects a complete success. The company, which numbered upwards of 200, included several peers, and about thirty members of the House of Commons; while art, literature, law, the army, and the clergy, were all well represented. The chair was taken by the Earl of Carnarvon, and among those present were the Marquis of Bute, Lord Houghton (President of the fund), Lord Strathnairn, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Oranmore, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Sir R. Phillimore, the American Chargé d'Affaires (Mr. Moran), their Excellencies the Ministers of Spain, St. Salvador, Honduras, and Hayti; General Sir W. Codrington, Sir Lawrence Palk, M.P., Sir J. Esmonde, M.P., Mr. B. Cochrane, M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Mr. C. W. Hoskyns, M.P., Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Mr. Downing, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Barry, Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, Colonel Henderson, C.B., Mr. Scudamore, Mr. J. R. Robinson, Mr. Arthur Helps, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. W. F. Rae, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Macrae, Mr. E. Yates, Colonel Ratcliffe, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. John MacGregor, Mr. Chatfeild Clarke, &c.

After the loyal toasts, Mr. Arthur Helps proposed "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." General Sir W. Codrington returned thanks for the Army, Commander Gilmore for the Navy, and Mr. John MacGregor for the Volunteers, the latter gentleman observing, in a very marked manner, that Sir W. Codrington and the Press had always done justice to the Volunteers. The Spanish Minister, in responding to the toast of "The Foreign Ministers," expressed in warm terms his admiration of the ability, impartiality, and, above all, devotion to truth, of the English Press, and said that Spain looked upon England as presenting an example to be followed.

The Chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Newspaper Press Fund," observed that the society had lately widened the scope of its operations, and that its affairs were managed by sound and prudent heads, by men who, while their hearts were open to all the dictates of kindness, were aware of the necessity of administering the funds entrusted to them economically. He had asked himself which was the harder-worked—the man of medicine, who could not call the night his own, or the man of the Press, upon whose accuracy the greatest issues depended; who, as was the case in the old Egyptian fable, turned night into day; but not, as it was there, for his own gratification. Among the causes which contributed most to the comforts and advantages of civilised life in England in the nineteenth century he could not but regard the Press as occupying a leading place. Moreover, society was deeply indebted to it on moral and social grounds. Nowhere were the decencies of life more respected, nowhere was there a more jealous regard for private character, than in the English Press of the present day. It was the Press that gave to those who governed this country timely warning of rocks ahead; it was the Press that opened a full and proper vent for feelings which if suppressed might lead to difficulty and danger. Personally, during the time that he had taken part in public business, he had, like most other public men, come in for his share of commendation or censure, but he had often found the former a great deal more than he deserved, and the latter a great deal less than he expected. In concluding, the noble earl expressed his satisfaction at seeing on his left the President of the Fund, Lord Houghton, who had, he remarked, stood by its cradle, but he hoped would never walk to its grave. His noble friend was well entitled to have his name associated with the toast. The toast having been drunk with great cordiality, Lord Houghton, after returning thanks for the toast, and testifying to the careful and judicious administration by the committee of the society's funds, made some happy remarks on the great improvement in the general position of journalists and literary men since the time when Dr. Johnson waited humbly in the ante-chamber for his patron, Lord Chesterfield. His lordship concluded by giving "The War Correspondents," to whose great ability, as displayed under the most difficult circumstances during the war in France, he paid a high tribute. Alluding to the presence of several of those gentlemen in the room, and mentioning some of them, including Mr. Rae, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Kingston, Mr. Woods, &c., by name, he said that among such men it was difficult to make a selection, but as he must call upon one of them for a response, he would name Mr. Skinner, the Correspondent of the *Daily News* at the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

After a hearty response to the toast on the part of the company, Mr. Skinner expressed the satisfaction which he felt at seeing so many of his literary colleagues from the seat of war present that evening. He saw one or two of them who seemed to be overcome by modesty, a vice said to be rare among journalists, and who did not stand up whilst he spoke. Among the names already mentioned he had not caught that of Mr. Kingston, of the *Daily Telegraph*, but here was Mr. Kingston safe home again, and he was glad to see him. Then there was Mr. Landells, of the *Illustrated London News*, known to everybody by his sketches of the war. There was Mr. Laurence Oliphant also present, and he had contributed those interesting letters to the *Times*, which we all remember, about the great battles on the Loire, where, through the cold of a bitter winter, the French had struggled hopelessly against want of preparation and bad organisation. It was difficult to mention a tenth part of the work which his colleagues had done during the war. The public at home had had a complete history of the late tremendous struggle furnished from day to day as the events occurred. Many who had aided in the work were unfortunately absent, but many were near him as he spoke. On glancing round the room, he could recognise Mr. Forbes, of the *Daily News*, who had so ably described the siege of Metz, and Mr. Rae, of the same paper, who had been the historian of the fall of Strasburg. The duties of a war correspondent were often difficult and fatiguing, but were of the most absorbing interest. The great drama was played before his very eyes, and in all the rush and excitement of events, which would be talked of for generations to come, he had to remember to catch the post. That catching the post was a minor detail in retrospect, but very important at the time. The speaker congratulated his colleagues on being home again in Old England, and expressed his and their hearty thanks for the manner in which the toast had been received. They would not soon forget this friendly greeting. Mr. Shirley Brooks proposed "The Two Houses of Parliament." The Marquis of Bute said:—"My lords and gentlemen, I am flattered to find myself asked to return thanks for this toast. I wish you had before you a more experienced member of their Lordships' House. However new I may be to the halls of Westminster, I can hardly complain of your bringing me to the consideration of an entirely novel subject when you bring before us this toast. Still, though this voice may not be mature enough to make itself heard in the discussions of that Chamber, still it is strong enough to render you thanks on behalf of the members of the Chamber for the manner in which you have received their names. Their lordships must be, I am sure, proud that at all meetings of this kind it is customary to pay them the compliment which you have rendered. For my own part, and I am sure for theirs, I may express the hope the Chamber will always so bear itself that it may be received as it now is in such assemblies as this. I will say no more, gentlemen, for if I can add nothing to the wit and eloquence which you have heard with so much pleasure, I can add to it what some one has called its soul—namely, extreme brevity. I thank you in the name of the House of Lords for the manner in which you have received their health." Mr. Newdegate responded for the House of Commons. Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., proposed "The Chairman," who, in responding, expressed his earnest wish for the future prosperity of the Fund. The concluding toast was the combined one of "The Artistes and the Ladies," which was responded to by Sir Jules Benedict. The Secretary, Mr. John Byrne, jun., announced that the donations amounted to more than £1,100.

The musical entertainment was, as usual at the society's dinners, of a very high order, and was manifestly appreciated by all assembled. Sir Jules Benedict conducted, and with him were associated Madame Patey, Mdlle. Brusa, Signor Gardoni, Herr Stockhausen, and the brilliant violinist, Signor Sivori. An efficient glee choir contributed some good quartets, and Messrs. Broadwood lent one of their finest pianos.

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THE *Trieste Gazette* announces that Signor Visconti Venosta has sent a circular to the European Powers, explaining the guarantees given to the Pope and the Catholic Church by the law just passed in the Italian Parliament, and requesting the adhesion of the Government to its principles.

THE *Era* has discovered in a Spanish newspaper, the *Porventur di Seville*, a very original account of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, which, the Spaniards are told, "commences at Westminster, by the Houses of Parliament, and takes its course up the grand river to the parks of Greenwich and Richmond." The regattas of London are, "with the races of Epsom and Derby," the great feasts of the year. This year the river, on the occasion of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, is said to have been "crowded with two thousand steamers," at the head of which sailed the Prince of Wales in a small boat "with thirty distinguished persons." While the race was going on bands of music paraded the streets, "some with black faces." "A cannon from the Tower announced the victor. . . . After the regatta, 100,000 restaurants were opened to the public, who crowded into them to drink their beer. In the villas in the vicinity of the race dinners were given to all Cambridge people to the number of several thousands, the young people afterwards enjoying the ball."

TYNESIDE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The above society hold their annual show on July 26th, in Stella Park, Blayden-on-Tyne. The district is well adapted for carrying out a successful show, although this was the first agricultural show ever held in the place. The surrounding district is principally agricultural. The Towneley estate, of some 4,000 acres in extent, forms the greater part of the village. The soil is light, and is essentially a turnip and barley soil. The farms are of small size and require a little more attention at the hands of the owners than they now receive. Stella Hall and Park is an ancient seat. The Widdington family carried out great splendour here; it was once held by William the Moneyer, and, in 1143, was granted entire to St. Bartholomew and the nuns of Newcastle. It is now the residence of Joseph Cowen, Esq., M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne. The district is essentially radical in politics. It has been famous for its support to Italian and Polish freedom. It was visited by General Garibaldi on April 3rd, 1854; Louis Kossuth, on May 19th, 1856; Lord Brougham, October 29th, 1859; Father Gavazzi, Jessie White (Mrs. Mario), Felix Orsini, Louis Blanc, &c. Blayden boasts of the most successful co-operative store in England. There are sterling patriots in the village, who have for years worked for the social, political, and intellectual advancement of the inhabitants. A Farmers' Club might with advantage be formed. Races were once held; could not the old English sport be revived? and could not the Local Board of Health have a market for the sale of poultry, cheese, butter, &c., weekly, and also have hirings instead of at Ryton? A cattle fair on the second Friday in September, and a hiring the Wednesday before November 11th, might with advantage be held. We are glad to find Blayden still in the vanguard of progress; it has a flourishing flower show, a rowing club, and a mechanics' institution, well stocked with periodicals and newspapers. The Blayden Chemical Works manufacture their celebrated manures here.

## M. THIERS AND THE COMMUNE.

WE have had many absurdities in connection with the Paris Communists, but we have read nothing that will heap so much ridicule and disgust upon them as the destruction of M. Thiers's house, which incident we illustrate on another page. It is characteristic of the Reds—it is a silly act, revengeful, weak, and altogether unworthy of even the Commune. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

"I went to the house to-day (Thursday) to have a look at it, now that it may be said to belong to history. It was shortly after one o'clock—but all about it seemed sleepy and well-to-do, as it is with most houses in Paris at the breakfast hour. The Captain of the Guard was taking a nap in the porter's lodge. I told him that I had come to see the house which was to be razed, and showed him an order from the Commune. He called the concierge, who looked very dismal, and could not believe what was threatened. At first he seemed to take me for a Red come to preside at the fall of the house, because I asked him to open the shutters and to let light into the dwelling. When I told him I was not of the Commune—that I was a mere foreigner, come to look at a scene of desolation, he asked with a face of bewilderment, 'But what good can it all do? What is the use of destroying the house? France will buy M. Thiers another house, and replace all his valuables.' 'This,' says the Captain of the Guard, 'this comes of telling a lie—this comes of saying that Paris was not bombarded when it was.' It may have been very stupid to bombard Paris, or to say that Paris was not bombarded—but what can be the use of destroying the house and scattering the furniture? It is a gem of a house. But I should shock a London house agent probably by calling it a house—it is a mansion. I shall not soon forget with what a lordly air a London house agent once told me what was the difference between a house and a mansion. A mansion has two staircases. Mansion or house, it is beautifully arranged, and full to overflowing with costly works of art, bronzes, pictures, enamels, medallions, porcelain, rarely bound books, engravings, cabinets, and curious furniture. As a matter of course I took the most interest in the study of M. Thiers. It is surrounded breast-high with book-shelves loaded with brilliantly bound volumes. Above the shelves on the walls are a series of well-executed copies in water colour of the great masterpieces of Italian art—most of them Raphaels; and all about the room, on shelves, in recesses, on tables, there are scattered bronzes that remind one of the glories of Italian sculpture—here of Michael Angelo, and there of Verrochio. I was a little surprised at the position of the writing-table, which seemed to indicate some peculiarity of eyesight. The table is placed between two windows, the writer sits with his back to the pier which separates the two lights, and the light on either side slants over both shoulders, forming an angle of shadows on the page before him. When the writer lifts his eye from the desk to the wall opposite, he will see a fair copy of the Last Judgment; and there is nothing in the room upon which he can fix his eye which will not suggest to him mighty work of art, leading his thoughts to all that is most perfect in form and colour. When, after entering this interesting room, the curiosity is a little satisfied with the treasures of art which fill it, what strikes one most is the order of the presiding genius. M. Thiers is all for order—everything is in its place, and if it is not in its place, there is a paper to say why. The room is at the top of the house, and it will be the first to suffer at the hands of the destroyer.

"Whatever we have to say against the barbarity—the utter tastelessness of the Commune—which can bring itself to decree the destruction of this consecrated house, we have to accept the fact of its decree as the crowning proof of the utter, the undistinguishing, and the inextinguishable hatred with which M. Thiers is regarded in Paris. He can never rule in Paris so long as Paris is free. He is the object of the most incessant ridicule, as well as of hatred. The streets are full of his caricatures, and there is nothing which the Parisians would not do to vex, to annoy, to obliterate him. All the follies and stupidities of his Government are heaped on his head, and every scandal which it is possible to invent and to rake up as to his private life, and the private lives of his colleagues, is invented, raked up, and gathered upon him to make him odious. The demolition of his house is very absurd as a political act; but the dislike of the Parisians to him is not merely political—it is personal; and it must be repeated that unless he is prepared to rule Paris with a rod of iron he can never survive here."

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PATENT TEETH ON SOFT GUMS.—Mr. WILLIAM J. WATSON, Surgeon Dentist, 16, Newhall Street, Birmingham, begs to inform the inhabitants of the Midland Counties that he is the SOLE INVENTOR and DISCOVERER of a new system of fixing PATENT TEETH on SOFT GUMS, and he being the actual Maker, is enabled to supply Teeth *at about one-third the usual charges*. Single Teeth from 3s. 6d. each; Sets from £2 10s., including all charges. Perfectly fitted at one visit. Attendance daily from nine a.m. till eight p.m. Consultation free. [164

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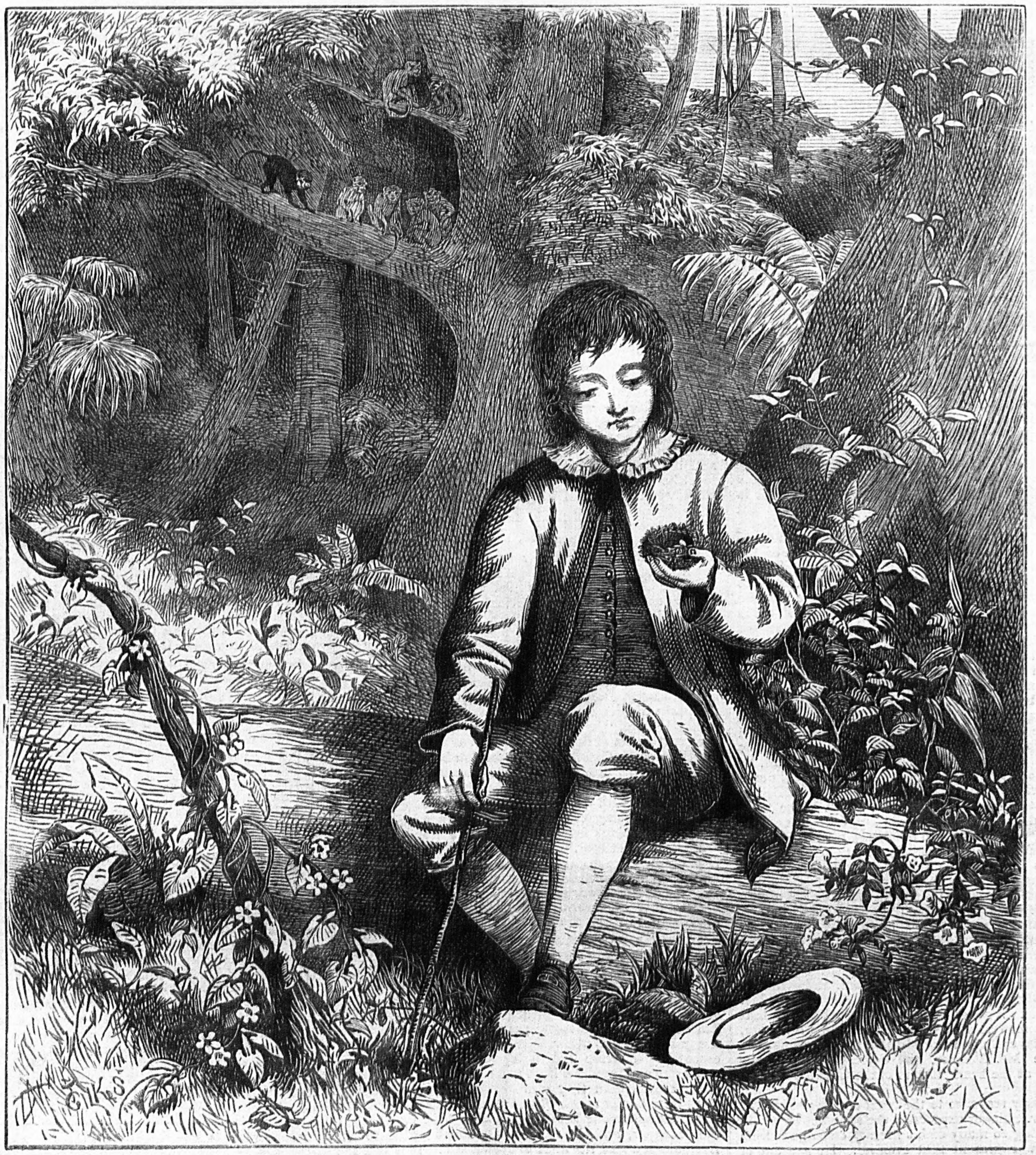
FACEACHE, TOOTHACHE, TIC DOLOREUX.—ADAM SMITH'S NEURALGINE effects a certain cure.—Depôt, 30, Ann-street. Sold by all Chemists; and Gare, Green, Bagott, of Dudley. [107

## AUDUBON.

ACCUSTOMED from a boy to the immense forests of the New World, John James Audubon very early imbibed that love of nature which raised him to fame as a botanist and naturalist. In youth he delighted to watch the birds with which the forests swarmed—birds of all kinds, and of the most varied and gorgeous plumage, and he luckily had a father who could appreciate his talent and encourage him in cultivating it. The father would take little Audubon with him on his excursions, bidding him observe the curious habits of the birds and their different appearances. It was thus the child began those studies which, industriously followed up, made him so famous in after years; and, when a man, he used to say that to ramble about the woods all day and return in the evening wet with dew and bearing a feathered prize was one of his greatest delights.



THE BOY NATURALIST: AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF AUDUBON.

Finding that he was not sufficiently skilful with his pencil to draw correctly the beautiful forms that so fascinated him, he determined, with characteristic energy, to study drawing, and having been sent to Paris to finish his education, he there took lessons of the celebrated painter David, who was considered the first artist in France, and he thus obtained sufficient skill to enable him to make faithful and striking representations of his friends the birds.

While in France he became acquainted with a young man with whom he afterwards entered into partnership, but, whilst his partner worked in the counting-house, he was busied with his rifle and sketch-book, wandering about from dawn to sunset, shooting, sketching, and taking notes of the birds he found.

On his return to America his father had presented him with a fine estate near Philadelphia, which would have been very valuable had he attended to it, but his passion for natural history overcame everything else, and he neglected both his plantation and his business for it; and, although he had married, and his circumstances would have allowed him to live in comfort and ease for the rest of his life, he would leave his home for months at a time, plunging into the vast wildernesses with his inseparable companions, fowling-piece and sketch-book, and at the end of fifteen years' wanderings had sketched about a thousand different kinds of birds. These drawings he deposited with a friend for safety while he started off once more, but on his return he found, to his dismay, that they had all been destroyed by rats, and this misfortune had such an effect upon him that he was seized with a serious fever. Thanks, however, to his hardy life and the hopefulness of his disposition, he recovered, and, nothing daunted at his loss—which would have disheartened most men—he again set forth on his travels, and in four years' time was possessed of another collection of sketches. Besides, his fame as an ornithologist was spreading, and he received many presents of dead birds and animals which sportsmen sent him, so that his own exertions were aided by those of others.

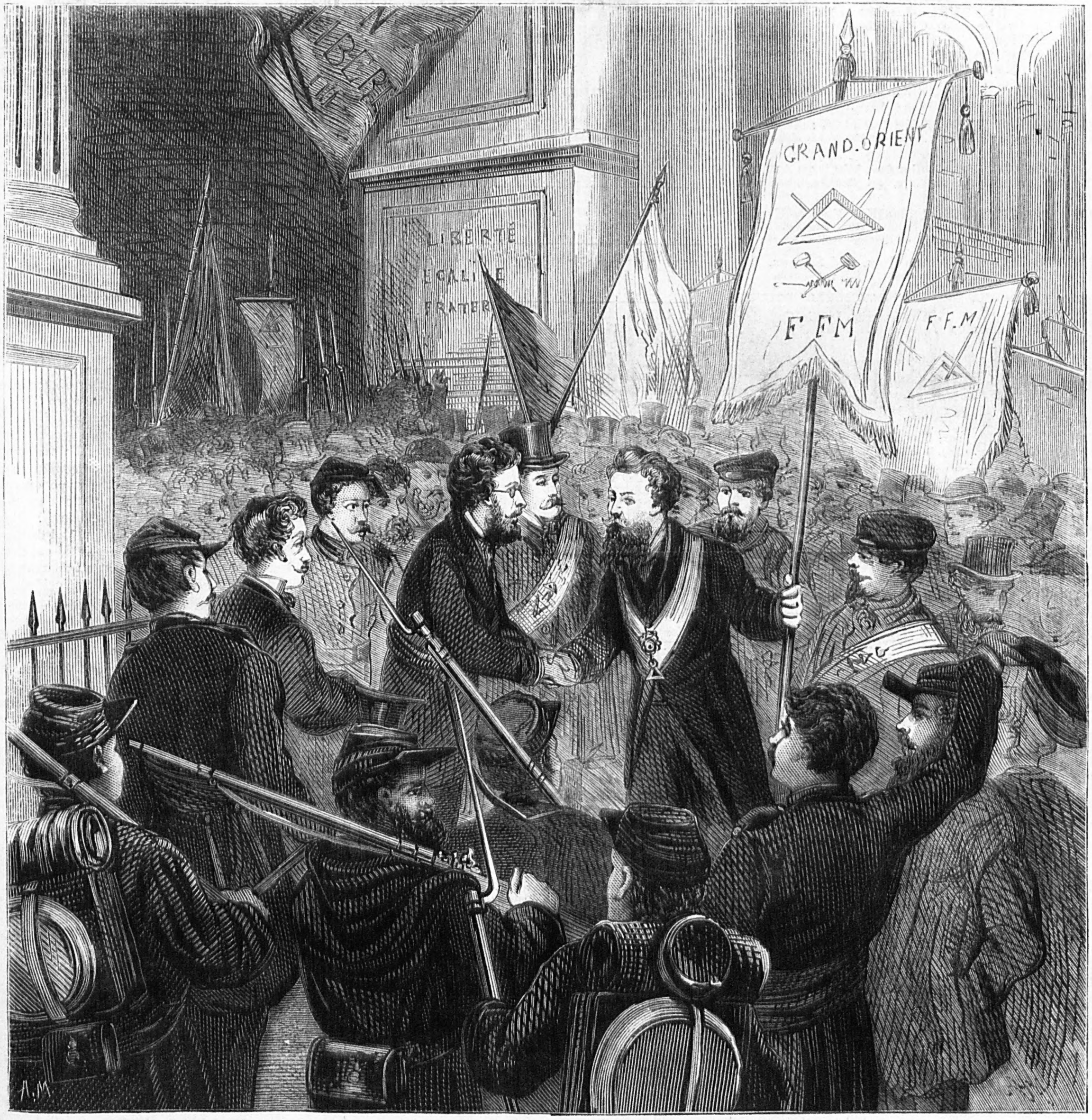
At Philadelphia he was introduced to Charles Lucien Buonaparte, himself an enthusiastic ornithologist, and many people of kindred tastes, who were much struck with the beauty of his drawings and the extent of his researches; and it was about this time that the idea occurred to him of publishing the results of his labours. With this view he arranged his drawings and materials, but found that the task he had undertaken could not be carried out in America; he could not obtain subscribers to his work, nor would the engravers undertake the execution of the plates; and he must have remembered at this time an incident which had occurred in former years. When engaged in business, the American ornithologist, Wilson, had called at the counting-house to solicit his subscription to a work on the birds of America, and Audubon, enthusiastic in anything connected with his favourite study, was about to put down his name, when his partner asked him how he, who had so many drawings of his own, could want to subscribe to another man's work; and Audubon, perceiving the justness of the observation, declined Wilson's request, but showed him nevertheless great kindness, going out shooting with him, and giving him a list of birds which he had written out himself. Now, when he himself was going round with his subscription list, he must have thought of Wilson and his disappointment.

Finding it impossible to publish his work in America, he determined to come over to England, and accordingly arrived at Liverpool in 1826, where he met with great success; his drawings were exhibited; and, elated with his brightened prospects, he repaired to Edinburgh, where his success was still greater, so that he at once put his drawings into the hands of the engraver, and in a short time had obtained subscriptions to the amount of £16,000 for the publication of his great work. While this was in course of progress, he paid a visit to Paris, where he received a welcome from the men of science, more particularly Cuvier. He returned to America to fetch his wife, and on his second arrival in London the first volume of his work appeared.

But his researches were not yet at an end. The first instalment of his work published, he returned once more to his native land and recommenced his old wandering life, visiting the forests of Brunswick and Maine, exploring the coasts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Nova Scotia, and finally, after three years' travel, he was once more in London pushing forward the publication of his work. The story of his life thus far was the story of his life to the end—a life composed of wanderings, but wanderings with a purpose, amidst what he calls the solemn forests and by the shores of the boundless ocean, and of the energetic completion of the great task he had set himself. How great the labour of this undertaking appeared to him the following anecdote will show. Shortly after the publication of the second volume, a nobleman called upon him to see his sketches, and on being told that it would still require eight years to complete the work, he immediately added his name to the subscription list, remarking, "I may not see it finished, but my children will." These words made such an impression upon Audubon that he thus refers to them in the preface to his third volume:—"I often thought that neither might I see the work completed, but at length exclaimed, 'My sons may;' and now that another volume, both of my illustrations and my biographies, is finished, my trust in Providence is augmented, and I cannot but hope that myself and my family together may be permitted to see the completion of my labours." And his hope was fulfilled. He lived many years to enjoy the fame which his labours had brought him, and to be recognised as one of the greatest of ornithologists the world had seen. By those years of patient study in the backwoods of America he had added vastly to our knowledge of the feathered tribes. His labour had been a congenial one, for the woods were like home to him, and the birds like friends, and, by the peculiar genius of his mind and the quickness of his observation, he seems to have had a perfect understanding of their nature. His book is, as Cuvier said, "the most gigantic and most magnificent monument that had ever been erected to nature."

## MASONIC ALLIANCE WITH THE COMMUNE.

On this page we give a sketch taken at the Hôtel de Ville during the Masonic Alliance with the Commune on the 27th of April. Fifteen hundred Masons entered the Court of Honour, and the members of the Commune, who were sitting in conclave, descended to receive them. The object of the visit was to inform the Commune that, having expended every means of conciliation, the Government of Versailles remained inflexible; that Freemasonry had resolved to unfurl its banners on the walls of Paris; and that, should a single missile touch them, the Freemasons would march against the assailants. This declaration was masonically supposed to be sufficient to frighten the Chief of the Executive Power into submission. It was the great event of the day, and the members of the Commune were in the highest feather. Everybody fraternised with everybody else. The standard-bearer of the Freemasons, in the ecstasy of the moment, handed over his colours to the Commune; and the enthusiasm of all present at this happy event knew no bounds. A red flag had been sent for, to give to the Masonic standard-bearer in exchange, but it came not. What was to be done? A member of the Commune unwound himself—and the red cloth with which he was bound was handed to the Masonic standard-bearer, who attached the glorious bunting to the flagstaff. Brother Terrifoque declared that the emblem would remain in the archives of Freemasonry as a souvenir of the glorious day. The Masons and the Communists then kept up a running fire of compliments. The Citoyen Allix, a member of the Commune, said that the Commune of Paris puts in practice that which Freemasonry has long since affirmed—that the reconstruction of the Temple was, certainly, for this epoch, the reorganisation of labour. Then a Brother of the Scotch Rose announced that the Commune, the new Temple of Solomon, is the work that the F.·.F.·.M. should have for its object—that is to say, justice and labour as the bases of society. Brother Terrifoque said that, if, at the commencement of the movement, the Freemasons did not wish to act, it was because they desired to obtain proofs that Versailles would not listen to conciliation. "How could it be supposed that criminals could accept reconciliation with their judges?" Having exhausted the whole gamut of compliment, and announced that it had been decided at a recent meeting that the Masons should declare in favour of the Commune—that they would meet on Saturday, in the courtyard of the Louvre, thence to proceed to the ramparts, on which they would plant their banner—and that, should the Versaillais fire on it, they would fire in return—the deputation was about to retire, when the Commune insisted on accompanying it. Commune and Masonry traversed the Place together, and proceeded to the Rue de Rivoli, saluted by the spectators with cries of "Vive la Commune!" "Vive les Maçons!" If reliance can be placed on the *Journal Officiel*, there was a tremendous flutter of human hearts, as that paper declares that "tous les cœurs battent à l'unison."



THE FREEMASON ALLIANCE WITH THE COMMUNE.]

On Saturday afternoon last the Freemasons and Trade Societies held public meetings at the Cirque National. The following resolution was adopted by acclamation:—"That Clermont Pernaux" (one of the Deputies) "having demanded from M. Thiers more energy against Paris, and consequently an increase of victims, the decree against M. Thiers be also applied against him." The suppression of the *Siècle* was also proposed, and it was declared that, peace with Prussia having been signed, the Assembly should be dissolved.

## THE LATE BLACK SEA CONFERENCE.

A DISCUSSION was raised in the House of Lords on Monday night by Lord Stratheden, who, in calling attention to the protocols of the Black Sea Conference, asserted that the limitation of the naval power of Russia in the Black Sea was the specific object of the Crimean war, and contended that it was the duty of the Government, if not to guard that limitation, at all events to obtain the best terms in its power for the protection of Turkey, which, he said, had given her adhesion to the new treaty only because she was alone and abandoned. The Conference had, he maintained, lowered the prestige of Great Britain. Earl Granville examined some of the alternatives suggested, and argued that they either involved considerable risk of war, or were singularly agreeable to Russia and unfavourable to Turkey. Reviewing the proceedings of the Conference, he maintained that it had carried into practical effect the principles laid down in his answer to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular. Following the initiative of Turkey, England had made certain concessions, but in return had obtained the important commercial advantage of a prolongation of the Danubian Commission. Turkey had now a most formidable fleet, and the Sultan could not only open the Dardanelles to the allied fleets with the view of maintaining the Treaty of 1856, but could avail himself of the naval resources of every arsenal in the world, while Russia, at present without any fleet in the Black Sea, could only rely upon the vessels she might construct there. Vindicating the assembling of a Conference on this especial conjuncture, he trusted that on all occasions of embarrassment an attempt would be made to arrive at a peaceful solution by getting the European Powers to meet and consider how war might be avoided. The Marquis of Salisbury protested against the silence of the Opposition being construed into acquiescence. They wished to discuss the Conference at a moment when a debate might have some practical effect, but the Foreign Secretary then condemned the occasion as inopportune. What was done now could not be undone. The Government might have adopted an intermediate alternative consecrated by precedents—namely, the course taken by Lord Palmerston when Austria suppressed the Republic of Cracow, and the action of the United States upon the Alabama claims. The course taken by Lord Granville was, however, only a flimsy and transparent veil for submission. He suspected that the desire manifested by Turkey to come to amicable terms with Russia arose from the discovery made by the Porte that it could count on no real support from the Western Powers, and that it was better to be a feudatory of Russia than a suppliant for Western assistance. The Duke of Argyll replied to Lord Salisbury in defence of the Government, and eventually the motion was withdrawn.

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THE Illustrated NEWSPAPER

LONDON, MAY 20, 1871.

THE Versailles troops are under the walls of Paris. The approaches are within 150 metres of the *enceinte*, and a breaching battery is being constructed. A breach has indeed already been made by the side of the Auteuil Gate, which has been demolished. On Monday afternoon there was a lively fusillade between troops in the Bois de Boulogne and the insurgents, who fired from houses and other shelter. Between Passy and Auteuil mortars were also used by the military. These are the latest notes from Versailles. They indicate at last the grand attack which M. THIERS has promised so long. What the result will be when the Versailles flag floats over the Tuileries it is impossible to conjecture. It is thought by many well-informed politicians that the victory of M. THIERS will be a triumph in the interests of monarchy. The *Times* correspondent, writing on the 14th of this month, says there are in the Assembly four hundred monarchists at least, who, rightly or wrongly, believe that to them has been entrusted the mission of restoring monarchy in France. They were prevented from proclaiming at Bordeaux a monarchical government by differences between the two Bourbon branches, and, consequently, between their partisans. Once in Paris, the difficulties of M. THIERS will be increased tenfold. He will have to deal with conspiracies of all kinds. The outcome, we believe, will be the proclamation of a King of France.

THERE was a second morning sitting of the Commons on Tuesday for the Westmeath Coercion Bill. Mr. O'CONOR condemned the continuance of the Peace Preservation Act, which he regarded as unconstitutional, ineffectual, and an annoyance to the well-disposed people of Ireland. Mr. HARDY supported the Bill, arguing that if England were in the same exceptional condition as Ireland, Parliament ought at once to grant the same exceptional powers for this country. It would only operate against hateful assassins, and to the Irish members who opposed the Bill he pointed out that they would be better employed in bringing all classes together to act in defence of law and order. An incident of the debate was Mr. MARTIN'S maiden speech in opposition to the Bill. He provoked loud expressions of dissent by declaring that the English people still regarded the Irish as enemies, and subjects not of the Queen, but of themselves. He condemned the Bill because it was against the law, was founded on false and frivolous allegations, and would not remove acts of discontent. Comparing the criminal returns of the two countries, he said that a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was more needed in England than in Ireland. The wisest mode of restoring order was to cease from illegal systems of government, and among other suggestions which he offered with this object, was one which excited a good deal of merriment: that the people of Westmeath should be permitted to arm themselves and form themselves into volunteer bands. Having done a fair amount of business at the morning sitting specially held to facilitate legislation, members were lazy in the evening, and the House was counted out as soon as the Speaker took the chair. Even members of the House of Commons cannot be continually on the ladder. If they work in the morning they must rest in the evening. The best course that could be adopted would be to reduce the number of frivolous questions, useless measures, and unnecessary speeches. The practical legislation of the session has, so far, been unusually small. The Government have occupied an unconscionable amount of time in the introduction of impolitic measures which they have been compelled to withdraw. We hope we shall be enabled to include in the latter Bills the attempt to take away from the public a portion of the Thames Embankment.

THE foreign policy of the Government has been a subject of discussion in the Lords and Commons during the week, and promises to be revived within the next few days. Lord RUSSELL has given notice that on Monday next he will move an address to the Crown deprecating the sanction or ratification of any convention for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, by which approval will be given to conditions, terms, or rules binding the arbitrator other than the law of nations and the municipal law of the United Kingdom, existing and in force when the alleged depredations were committed. On Monday evening there was a short debate on the subject of the late Conference on the Black Sea. Lord STRATHEDEN and the Marquis of SALISBURY condemned the Ministerial policy with regard to Russia. The Government were defended by Lord GRANVILLE and the Duke of ARGYLL. Lord STRATHEDEN asserted that the limitation of the naval power of Russia in the Black Sea was the specific object of the Crimean war, and contended that it was the duty of the Government, if not to guard that limitation, at all events to obtain the best terms in its power for the protection of Turkey, which he said had given her adhesion to the new Treaty only because she was alone and abandoned. He maintained that the Conference had lowered the prestige of Great Britain. Lord GRANVILLE, reviewing the proceedings of the Conference, maintained that it had carried into practical effect the principles laid down in his answer to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S Circular, and that those principles were in reasonable accordance with the feelings and opinions of the Legislature and of the country. Following the initiative of Turkey, England had made certain concessions, but had in return obtained the important commercial advantage of a prolongation of the Danubian Commission. Turkey had now a formidable fleet, and the SULTAN could not only open the Dardanelles to the allied fleets with the view of maintaining the Treaty of 1856, but could avail himself of the naval resources of every arsenal in the world, while Russia, at present without any fleet in the Black Sea, could only rely upon the vessels she might construct there. In the Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to a question from Mr. DISRAELI, said that the Treaty just concluded with the United States would reach the Government in the course of a few days. Without waiting for its ratification the document would be at once presented to Parliament. Mr. GLADSTONE said it was published prematurely in America, and contrary to the wish or desire of the Executive Government.

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From Paris the news is none the less interesting than the intelligence received from Versailles. On Monday afternoon, we were informed by telegram, a large crowd was waiting in the Rue de la Paix to see the fall of the Vendôme Column. Its fall had been promised at four o'clock, but up to half-past six it was still standing. It was pulled down on Tuesday amidst wild demonstrations of delight. The 8th and 11th battalions had been disarmed on suspicion of being reactionary. Every commander of an Army Corps is henceforward to have the command of an arrondissement, and will be answerable for the defensive measures undertaken in his zone. Although there is evidently much division of opinion among the Communists, they seem to be massing a formidable array of troops to meet the coming encounter. The end cannot be far off. It is thought that the Commune will fight to the last. If defeated, they will make their closing stand, if at all, at Montmartre, where, having bombarded as much of Paris as possible, they will make it the last ditch to die in. "It is at least considerate of M. THIERS," says the *Times*, to have given them the time to fortify it so strongly."

## REGENT-STREET IN THE SEASON.

It was never much more crowded than it is now; it was only a little more picturesque during the Exhibition of 1851. The closing of Paris has increased the throng in London. There never were more foreigners here than now. Hundreds of French families are making homes, many of them taking up their residences permanently, in our metropolis. You meet them everywhere. But just now, in the height of the season, the county families of England crowd in and occupy the foreground of every picture. Their sleek-coated horses and fat servitors are gorgeous objects. The value of the equipages would be a curious calculation. The beauty of the ladies is equalled by no country under the sun.

Regent-street in the Season is one of the sights which country people enjoy; it is a feature of town life of which Londoners are proud. Our picture this week tells its own story, mingling in one busy throng representatives of nearly every class of society—the peer and the beggar, the bishop and the thief, the heiress and the needlewoman, the judge and the attorney's clerk, the police officer and the dog-fancier, the member of Parliament and the sandwichman. Here they all are, a motley group, each individual member of it with a history worth the telling, if we had the Asmodean faculty of human divination.

Shirley Brooks says a walk down Fleet-street and the Strand is a polite education. We might suggest Regent-street and Piccadilly as the finishing school. The shops are museums of art and industry; the people are types of high life and low life; the streets are the centre of civilisation. Thousands of our readers have never seen Regent-street. Blessings on pictures which enable people to travel all over the world while sitting at their own firesides.

## OUR COXSWAIN.

Four in a boat: two at the oars, with a pretty girl for coxswain, and a pretty friend beside her to read or chat to those who are helping the skiff along. This brings back many dear remembrances of pleasant hours on the Thames—not among the dull barges that move lazily about in the thick, dirty water that runs through the City, curling about vessels that come from all nations, bring produce from all nations, and men on board from all nations. No, not here in the thick of bridges, coal brigs, and smoke, but far away, up the river, to pleasant windings, where the water becomes clearer, and tall trees lean over hedges of blooming hawthorn and dip their branches in the stream. At Richmond or Henley, where the banks are green and hills rear up in the distance. There buttercups and daisies grow in the meadows, and the nightingale sings as it did when Keats heard it "in full-throated ease." The gentle company of the girls, and the gurgling lullaby of the water help time along and the boat too; and the landscape around is ever changing. Coveys of birds rise from the young corn and glide away to the woods, and through the hedges may be seen now and then a milkmaid singing over the pails. The old angler makes remarks about the weather as our party pass him, and smiles content, and schoolboys run about in great glee, now throwing stones at the birds and now approaching the water with "slips of yew" and pins, to catch minnows. The ringdoves coo, and the rooks caw, and the boat brushes pleasantly amongst branches, and comes to a stop by the bank. Refreshments are brought forth from mysterious baskets, and there is eating and drinking, with fair looks for sauce and gossip for desert. Away again, with the water gurgling louder than before; and singing in an undertone to "Our Coxswain's" friend, who reads out a short passage from "Hiawatha" The glorious sun sinks in the west, and makes the description of Hiawatha's departure in the purple of the sunset doubly effective. The fair reader reads, and the boat goes on, getting nearer and nearer to its destination. The cuckoo sings a merry note, lowing cows full-uddered look towards the farmhouse for the milk-pails, and the sheep bleat somewhat drearily to the jingle of their bells. Bees go in swarms to their hives, and this is a good sign, for "a swarm of bees in May is worth a load of hay." The ground, which has sucked in its fill of April rain, appears soft and velvety (if we may be allowed the word) in the hazy light of evening, full of tints too subtle for the artist—too complete and lovely for either pen or paint-brush. It is a glorious season: the trees are fresh, and the leaves do not droop, but are crisp. These are the days for an Audubon, when all verdure is springing into new life, and flowers are budding and blooming on hill, in dell and dale. We beg our readers' pardon; whilst we have been "babbling of green fields" our friends have escaped us. The book is closed and the boat is empty by the bank. They are going home along the lane. Our coxswain and her friend are in good hands, and are not hurrying. The couples are strolling apart, and saying what must not be repeated. Shall we follow them? No, let them go; it is not always May. Let us not pry further, but wish them good night and pleasant dreams.

## THE HORSE GUARDS.

The horse guards parade every morning at eleven o'clock, and there is always a motley throng to witness the display. The butcher-boy stops, the news-boy stops, and all other boys stop that happen to be passing, to gaze at the black horses and the shining accoutrements with awe and admiration. The countryman who has been in London only a few days elbows his way to the front and stares. He is not there by accident. The "Horse Guards" is one of the many sights of London which he has come to see, and he has been all the morning, with map in hand, searching for Whitehall. There is the foreigner, talking very fast, and hitching his shoulders up and down as though his arms were worked by a string pulled from behind, like a pasteboard clown. When the cigar is out of his mouth he chatters as though he were pronouncing one long unintelligible word, all the while suiting the action to the word and the word to the action. It is a favourite rendezvous, too, of nursemaids, who look upon a guardsman as the acme of all that is handsome and excellent in man. We can sympathise somewhat with the nursemaids. The guards are a fine set of fellows, and they know it. Each man seems to be conscious that he has "the front of Jove himself, an eye like Mars to threaten and command." We do not say this in dispraise: it is a pride they have in their calling, and not an unwholesome one. They are Her Majesty's Household Troop, and true servants, but, notwithstanding their desperate and warlike appearance, they rarely fight. They are the Queen's guards, and their movements are confined to a limited space. The institution of guards for the protection of the Sovereign is of the most remote antiquity. In the Bible we read that Potiphar, the Egyptian to whom Joseph was sold, was captain of the guard of Pharaoh; that King David made Benaiah commander of his guard; and that King Rehoboam committed the brazen shields which he had made "into the hands of the chief of the guard, which kept the door of the King's house;" and that Nebuzardan was captain of the guard of the King of Babylon. Herodotus states that from each of the two classes into which the Egyptian army was divided, a thousand men were annually selected to serve as the body-guard of the king. The Persian monarchs maintained a mounted body-guard of nobles, who were called the king's kinsmen, and also a corps of foot-guards magnificently armed and attired. The most celebrated guards of antiquity were the Roman Prætorians. The Emperor Augustus augmented their number to about 10,000 men. The French kings, at a very early period, surrounded themselves with guards, in imitation of the Roman Emperors. In all the campaigns of Napoleon, from 1800 to 1815, the guard bore a distinguished part. By a decree of May 1, 1854, the Emperor Napoleon III. re-established the Imperial Guard, with nearly the same privileges and the same uniform as the guard of the First Empire. In Russia, the Czar Ivan Vasilievitch the Cruel, in the latter half of the sixteenth century, formed a body of guards, termed in Russian *strieletzi* (archers), whose number rose sometimes to 40,000. The Austrian Emperor has a body-guard of nobles, which in 1859 consisted of 600 men. In the Prussian service the guards form two divisions, and constitute a large and complete army corps.

The horse guards were originally gentlemen chosen for their bravery to be entrusted with the guard of the king's person. They were divided into four troops. The first was raised in the year 1660, and the command given to Lord Gerard; the second in 1661, and the command given to Sir Philip Howard; the third in 1693, and the command given to Lord Faversham; the fourth in 1702, and the command given to Earl Newburgh. Each troop had one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, one cornet and major, one guidon and major, four exempts and captains, four brigadiers and lieutenants, one adjutant, four sub-brigadiers and cornets, and sixty private men. The four troops were afterwards turned into two regiments of life guards.

## DESTRUCTION OF THE VENDOME COLUMN.

One of the most notable memorials of the victories won by the French army and the First Napoleon has been destroyed. The Column of the Place Vendôme was pulled down on Tuesday afternoon. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"It was hoped that the threat of demolishing one of the historic monuments of Paris would prove idle, and that an act which not even an underlying noble sentiment could elevate into sublimity would not be performed. In Paris itself, public opinion was in favour of preserving a monument which, whatever its drawbacks, was an ornament to the city. But the Commune has never been influenced by the opinion of the streets, and has taken care to muzzle most effectually the opinion of the press. The result is seen in the triumph of the Commune and the fall of the Column. When the Bourbons returned to France, having forgotten and learned nothing, their fanatical adherents prepared a compliment to Louis the Eighteenth. Attaching ropes to the statue of Napoleon on the top of the Column in the Place Vendôme they pulled at them in the hope of overturning it, and with the result of breaking the ropes. Shortly afterwards the Royalist Government undertaking the same task, and in a more methodical and practical way, the statue was removed. A white flag was hoisted on the vacant space. This flag floated there for many years. When another Revolution dispossessed the Bourbons, who had abused their opportunities, and substituted for them a Citizen King who was expected to repair as well as to avoid their errors, it was resolved to restore the statue of Napoleon. The statue moulded at the command of Louis Philippe differed from that which Napoleon had caused to be erected to his own glorification. The Citizen King thought that he would please the people and gratify the army by commanding the 'Little Corporal' to be reproduced in bronze. This new statue was placed on the Column in 1833 with due solemnity, but not without protests from those who detested the Napoleonic legend. Like the Column itself the statue was a monument of conquest. It was cast from the cannon captured from the Arabs in the successful struggle for the possession of Algeria. After Napoleon the Third had, as he fancied, consolidated his dynasty, and when he was zealously exalting the stock from which he sprang, he determined to substitute another statue for that which had been produced under the auspices of Louis Philippe. The model of the original was copied, and the First Napoleon again reappeared on the summit of the Column, clad in Roman toga and crowned with laurel. The change was not regarded as an improvement by the Parisians, but it was one against which they were afraid to murmur. A decree issuing from the Tuileries had to be obeyed as implicitly and silently as a decree proceeding from the Commune. In a different spirit than that which inspired the Bourbonists to overturn the statue of the man whom they scorned as a usurper, the Commune have compassed and effected the destruction of the entire column. In their eyes it is a standing insult to the feelings of the fraternity which ought to animate nations. They disapproved of the barbarous notions of universal conquest being embodied and glorified in a huge column.

"It has been supposed that the entire structure is composed of metal. This is a mistake. The pedestal and shaft are of stone. The bronze bas-reliefs are affixed on the outside. These are cast out of 1,200 pieces of cannon captured from the Germans and the Russians. The metal weighed 360,000 pounds. On the pedestal were representations of the conquered troops, with their uniforms and weapons. An eagle was placed at each of the four corners. On the shaft itself the bas-reliefs ran upwards in a spiral form, displaying in chronological succession the incidents which followed the departure of the troops from Boulogne till the crowning triumph of Austerlitz. The capital bore the following inscription: 'This monument, erected in honour of the Grand Army by Napoleon the Great, was begun the 25th of August, 1806, and finished the 15th of August, 1810, under the direction of D. V. Denon, MM. J. B. Lepère and L. Goudoin, architects.' The cost of the structure was estimated at one million five hundred thousand francs. Such is the work in which the Parisians took just pride, which strangers were wont to admire, and which the Commune has destroyed in order to uphold an idea. As a work of art the Column had but slight merit. It was an enlarged copy of Trajan's pillar at Rome. Before the Commune exercised rule in Paris one artist of eminence and renown advocated the destruction of the Column. This was M. Courbet, the famous realistic painter. Whether the result will be to benefit art or to diminish the incentives to war remains to be seen. The probabilities appear to be that a great and futile demonstration has been made at a cost far in excess of the actual gain. It is singular and noteworthy that this is the second monument to a great French ruler which has been destroyed by revolutionists. In 1669 a colossal equestrian statue was erected here to Louis the Fourteenth. The anti-Royalist frenzy of 1792 vented itself against this monument, and the statue was overturned and melted down. Till 1806 the mutilated pedestal marked the spot where the monument had stood. It is probable that a relic quite as imposing will remain to show the site of the Vendôme Column. Possibly the future masters of Paris will have as little taste for restoring the monument to Napoleon as Napoleon had to restoring the equestrian statue of Louis the Fourteenth. What will be its substitute is a mystery which he only can solve who is able to forecast the future of France."

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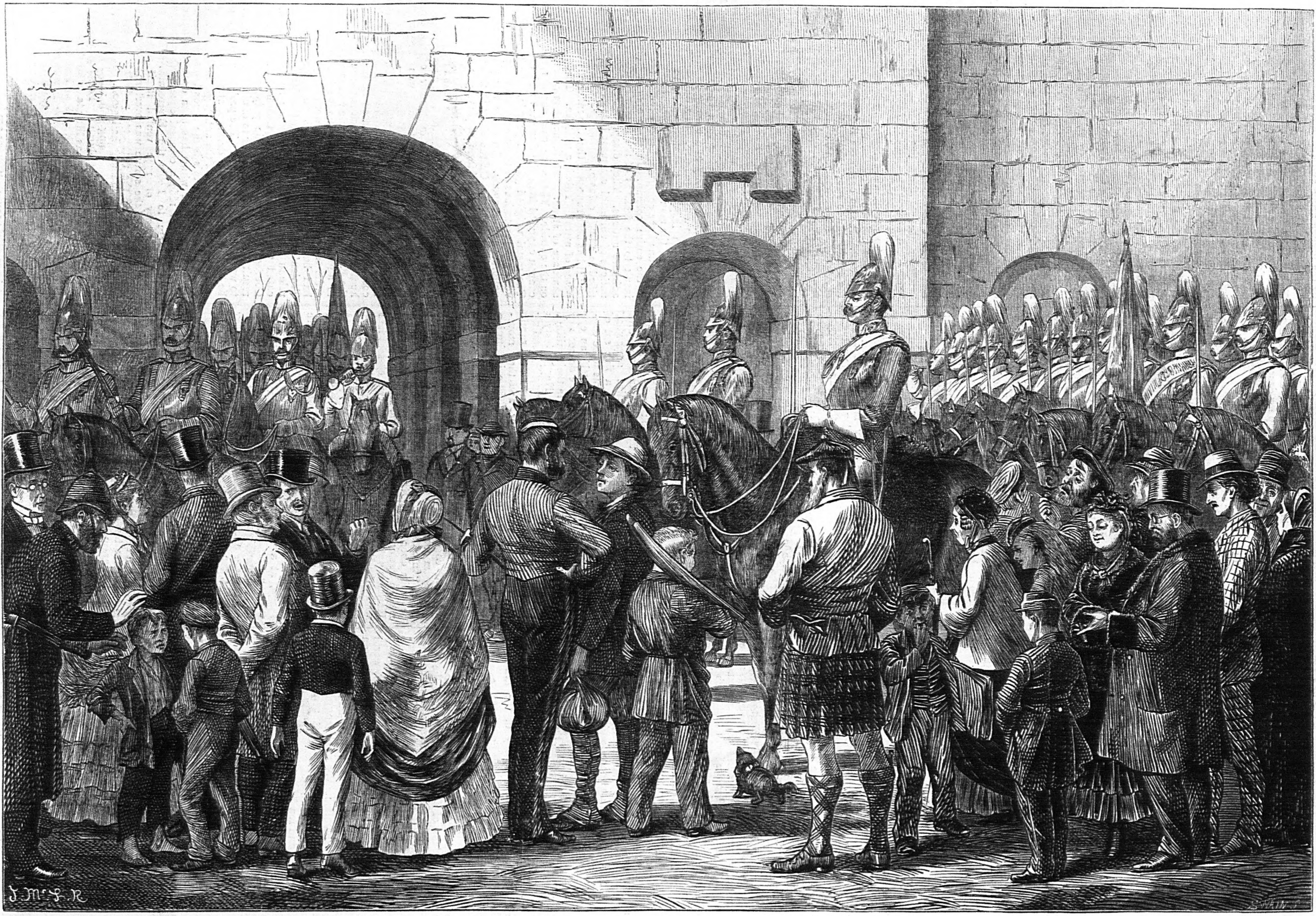
The *Globe* says:—"There are in Wales two parishes called 'Llanllwchaiarn'—one in Montgomeryshire, the other in Cardigan. We are glad to learn from the *School Board Chronicle* that a Board has been elected in each, because possibly the next generation may see the wisdom of altering the name of at least one of these places."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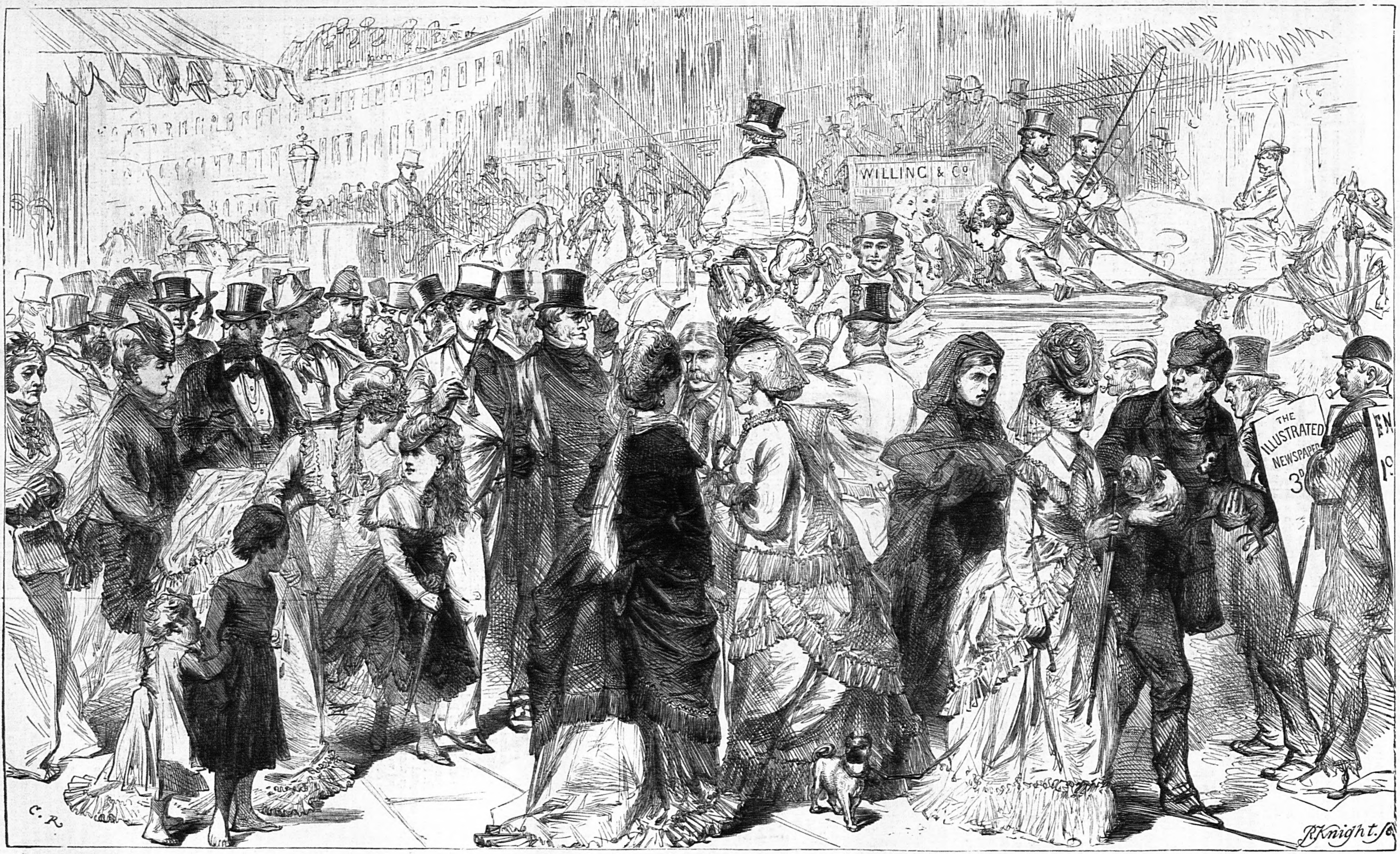
SCENE AT THE HORSE GUARDS: MOUNTING GUARD.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REGENT STREET IN THE SEASON.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A CONNECTICUT school-boy has written a composition on the horse, in which he says, it is an animal having four legs, "one at each corner."

THE fashionable wedding tour of America is no longer to Europe, but to California.

THERE are annually shipped from Baltimore 40,000,000 cans of oysters.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* understands that Colonel Blane, our military *attaché* to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, has retired from his post.

THE Princess Louise and Lord Lorne, travelling under the name of Lord and Lady Sundridge, arrived at the Hôtel Bellevue, Caddenabia, Lake of Como, on the afternoon of the 6th inst., from Milan.

THE Khédive's reply to the Sultan is said to contain a promise to surrender all the Armstrong guns, and reduce the army by 18,000 men.

THE Worshipful Company of Fishmongers has sent a donation of £25 to the funds of the Railway Benevolent Institution.

A LOMBARD telegram from Pesth says an insurrection has broken out in Servia. The tribe Kratemschi has revolted, and is besieging the city of Drakowitz in great force.

THE *Frankfort Journal* has learnt from Berlin that Alsace and Lorraine are soon to have a communal representation of a more liberal character than that adopted by the Versailles Assembly for France. A provincial representation will come in good time.

THE Demerara sugar crop is the largest on record.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Versailles, the latest news received from Algeria is more satisfactory. In an engagement on the 6th inst. Kilife Mokrani, the leader of the revolt, was killed, and the fight thereupon ceased immediately.

THE *Shanghai Courier* says there are rumours from all parts of the country that China is preparing for war. Inquiries have been made at Shanghai respecting torpedoes.

THE *Broad Arrow* understands that a committee is about to be appointed to continue the reorganisation of the various Admiralty departments, with instructions to reduce them.

NEWS from Buenos Ayres to the 14th of April, received through Reuter's agency, says the banks, Custom House, and all public offices are closed on account of the frightful ravages of yellow fever. Business is suspended, and the city deserted.

SMALL-POX prevails in China, Japan, and the Mediterranean. In China the disease has been hitherto confined to the black troops and the civil population. At Malta several cases, generally mild in character, have occurred among the troops, and a still larger number among the civilians.

THE banns of marriage between Prince Charles of Baden and Baroness Beust have been published. The rank of countess will be conferred upon the Baroness Beust.

THE *Watchman*, the organ of the Wesleyan Methodists, has information that the Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen has been baptised by a Methodist missionary, and has become a local preacher in connection with that community.

THERE were no fewer than 2,500 "rejected" pictures at the Royal Academy this year.

SIX Paris newspapers have been suppressed—viz., the *Univers*, *Spectateur*, *Moniteur*, *Etoile*, *Anonyme*, and *Observateur*.

A TELEGRAM from Ottawa says the prize fight between Mace and Coburn has been prevented by the Canadian authorities, and is indefinitely postponed.

THE King of the Belgians has conferred on Sir John Bowring the Star of Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold.

MISS BURDETT-COUTTS will be raised to the Peerage. She has chosen the title of Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

THE Duke of Montpensier has published an address to his constituents in St. Fernando, dated the 29th ult., and has thereby accepted his post in the Chamber of Deputies. He observes that Spain hungers and thirsts after order, morality, and well-understood economy, and confines his professions chiefly to these desiderata.

THE Paris *Sociale* thinks it indispensable for the safety of the revolution that all members of the Central Committee of Paris should be executed.

THE author of "The Heathen Chinee" and "The Luck of Roaring Camp" announces another book of humour through Mr. Hotten's house. The title is "Sensation Novels, by Bret Harte," and our principal living novelists will be somewhat startled at the skill shown by the humourist in producing their own peculiar style and manner.

THE medical men charged with examining the Frenchman who exploded some bombs at Baron Rothschild's bank at Frankfort have declared him to be of sound mind. He will therefore be put on his trial.

SOME cases of cholera have appeared amongst the German troops in France.

THE *Athenæum* says a plaster cast of the Tablet of Canopus, with the trilingual version in Hieroglyphs, Greek, and Demotic, has arrived at the British Museum. It has been presented by the Khedive.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* has received from the Prefecture of Police in Paris a formal contradiction of the report that a person has been authorised to sell the pictures of the Louvre.

A RESPECTABLE farmer named Edward Williamson, residing near Bailborough, has been lodged in Cavan gaol on a coroner's warrant for poisoning his wife.

A LOMBARD telegram says the Emperor and Empress of Brazil will leave in the steamer *Douro* for Spain, and afterwards visit their relatives in Austria. The Imperial Princess of Brazil will act as Regent during their absence.

THE Indian papers of the 22nd ult., state that the Governor-General has fully absolved his Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere from all complicity, direct or indirect, in the murder of Mr. Hayward. Moreover, much credit is given to his Highness for the assistance he afforded the traveller.

A NAVAL combat took place on Friday near Auteuil, between Versailles and Paris gunboats. One of the latter was sunk, and the rest steamed into safer waters.

IN Georgia a fund of 50,000 dols. has been subscribed for a monument to the Confederate dead, the corner-stone of which is to be laid on July 4.

EXPLORATIONS are being carried on at Aden to obtain a supply of water from artesian wells.

THE American Minister at Vienna gave a dinner on Friday week in honour of Mr. Childers, who is at present in that city. Besides the late First Lord of the Admiralty there were present Lord Bloomfield and the German and Russian Ministers.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Church Times* states that Father Hyacinthe was allowed to make his Easter communion in one of the churches at Rome.

AN adder, measuring nearly three feet in length, was killed in a bye-road at Darlington last week.

MR. WHITEHEAD, the inventor of the "Fish Torpedo," will receive £15,000 from the Government authorities in consideration of his making over the invention to them.

PEW RENTS have been abolished in the Abbey Church of Shrewsbury.

THE population of Lincoln is now 26,762, being an increase of 5,750 since 1861; that of Boston, 11,222, an increase of 316; that of Grimsby, 25,831, an increase of 10,818; and that of Newark, 12,195, an increase of 633.

THE petition to the House of Lords against the Burials Bill has been signed by upwards of 1,200 churchwardens.

THE Bridgewater Bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons on Friday.

AT large open-air meetings, held on Saturday at Liverpool and Egremont, petitions in favour of the Permissive Bill were adopted.

ON Sunday morning a fire occurred in the chambers of Mr. Walker, in the Albany, London, and Mr. Walker's valet was burnt to death.

A LADY teacher in one of the public schools of a town in Wisconsin has laid aside her ferule and adopted the method of kissing her pupils into obedience. The large boys, it is said, are particularly unruly, and require daily correction.

IT is said in an official report on education that throughout India only 1,096,000 children attend schools, of whom 166,000 are taught English.

TWENTY thousand Catholics of Munich, it is said, will form congregations of their own, and support clergymen who oppose the Infallibility dogma.

THE Empress of the French has, with characteristic kindness of heart, decided on adopting the little son of Madame Bonne, the well-known French milliner, who was so brutally murdered recently in Paris by the National Guards. He is now at Chiselhurst.

IT is said that the Prussians have shot, at Yvetot, two individuals accused of having beaten two Prussian soldiers.

IT has just been decided by a Maine debating society that no woman should talk about "rights" until she could show a clean and healthy baby.

THE Pennsylvanian *Miners' Journal* states that the strike has diminished the supply of anthracite coal by nearly two million tons, and that the loss in wages exceeds six million dollars. This, it is said, will never be made up again, as the effect of the strike has been to substitute bituminous for anthracite coal.

THE number of visitors admitted to the International Exhibition last week was as follows:—Season tickets, 6,731; on payment of 2s. 6d., 5,338; on payment of 1s., 41,258. Total, 53,327.

LORD NAPIER of Merchistoun is about to deliver a second lecture on the "Fine Arts in India" at Madras.

A POST convention has been signed between England and Denmark stipulating the exchange of post-office orders amounting to £10 or less at a low post tax.

THERE are eleven Jews in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, four in the Prussian Reichstag, and eight in the British House of Commons.

BERGERET is constructing very small mitrailleuses, which discharge 100 balls in succession.

THE Maltese papers are again agitating for a civil governor.

AT Fano, the celebrated picture by Domenichino, "David, conqueror of Goliath," was stolen, on the 25th of March, from the Collegio Nolfi, having been cut from the frame.

THE *Irish Grocer* is the title of a fortnightly trade periodical, the first number of which has just appeared in Dublin.

SENOR OLOZAGA has been elected President of the Spanish Congress by 161 votes against 114. The Ministerial candidates have been elected Vice-Presidents.

THERE is this year a great rush of visitors from India to Cashmere. A brewery company have established an agency in the Happy Valley, also a general store and banking agency.

AN "ice factory" is to be built at Selma, Alabama.

THE rising of the natives in Algeria against their French masters is spreading and becoming serious.

IN San Francisco, during the night recess of the Courts, the jurymen are taken to the theatre by the deputy sheriffs.

THE consumption of beer at the Kensington Workhouse has, it is stated, been reduced from twelve barrels per week to four.

IN reply to a petition of twenty-eight Austrian archbishops in favour of intervention on behalf of the Pope, Count Beust has replied that no alteration will be made in the policy hitherto pursued by the Austrian Government.

FELIX PYAT announces his opinion publicly that the fall of the Commune is imminent.

NEW potatoes from Lisbon are arriving in large quantities and in excellent condition, and are being sold in boxes containing a hundredweight and half-hundredweight each, in the green fruit sale rooms, Pudding-lane, City.

M. BESLAY, surnamed the Father of the Commune, has retired, because he disapproves the confiscation of M. Thiers's goods.

MANY of the great French merchants and manufacturers are giving up business in France, and preparing to settle in Spain, Belgium, and England.

THE Bath School Board propose to put in force the compulsory clauses of the Education Act.

FOUR Deal boatmen have been drowned by the upsetting of their boat while they were endeavouring to save some coals from a wrecked ship.

THE beer retailers of Bristol have formed a protection association.

THERE are ninety-one original applications for the ensuing Term to be admitted as attorneys on the roll of the common law courts, besides a number of renewed notices.

THE promoters of the Municipal Congress now propose four separate Congresses, one at Lyons, one at Bordeaux, one at Nantes, and the other at Lille.

THE *Père Duchesne* earnestly recommends the Guillotine and Reign of Terror.

ARRANGEMENTS have been commenced for a brigade review of the Warwickshire militia and volunteers at the end of May.

A FRENCH dwarf now being exhibited in the Burlington Gallery is nine years old, measures scarcely nineteen inches in height, and weighs just six pounds.

ON the 4th of April a fire broke out at Baroda, by which about 3,000 houses were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. Property to the value of about two lakhs of rupees (£20,000) is said to have been destroyed.

THE *Cologne Gazette* says that the Duke of Persigny has written to the Duke of Aumale, exhorting him to take action, for he is the last hope of France.

THE Government has decided on the erection of a large convict prison in the city of Rochester, to accommodate 1,000 convicts. The site of the intended prison is at the outskirts of the city, on land acquired by the Crown some time since, under the Defences Acts.

IN Monday's sitting of the Washington Senate the committee reported favourably upon the *Alabama* Treaty. Messrs. Cameron and Morton have spoken in support of the Treaty.

REAR-ADMIRAL EDMUND HEATHCOTE has been appointed Flag-officer at Cork, vice Rear-Admiral Forbes, whose time has expired.

THE steamship *Breadalbane*, from Liverpool to Bombay *viâ* the Suez Canal, has been wrecked in the Red Sea near Jeddah.

THE *Morning Post* says that it is not the intention of the Postmaster-General to insist upon the regulation forbidding the keepers of receiving-houses from purchasing postage-stamps, which was to come into force on the 1st of July.

THE *Daily Telegraph* has information from its correspondent at Berlin that the Emperor of Germany is still suffering from illness. It is believed that he will go to Ems early in June.

MR. BRIGHT has left Rochdale for Dolmally, Scotland, for fishing.

THE *Echo du Nord* says it has certain information that the Emperor Napoleon has left England, and is now in Belgium, awaiting an opportunity to enter France.

A RUMOUR comes from Berlin that Russia is very much dissatisfied with the concession Austria is at present making to the Poles in Galicia. It is even hinted that the Czar will not stop at mere remonstrance against measures which he considers so hurtful to the interests of his empire.

ACCORDING to the Berlin correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, Prince Bismarck has told several members of the Diet that he hoped the entry of the troops into the capital would take place on June 2.

THE House of Lords will adjourn for the Whitsuntide holidays on Tuesday next, the 23rd inst., until Monday, the 5th of June.

ON Monday the Khédive laid the foundation of the new works in the Port of Alexandria. All the Consular representatives and the principal inhabitants were present at the ceremony, and were invited to a grand ball to be given at the Palace by his Highness in the evening.

"MR. RICHARD WALLACE," says the *Siècle*, "has just deposited at the Mairie of the 9th arrondissement a sum of 2,000f. for the refugees from Neuilly."

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

"*Salcombe Hill House, near Sidmouth, S. Devon.*

"Messrs. Perry Davis & Son,—I have used your Pain Killer for Rheumatic Gout (both internally and outwardly) on nearly every joint of my body, and found *perfect freedom* from the agonising pain after it had been applied from half to an hour's time, except when moved in bed (as I was unable to turn myself without assistance). It is more efficacious when sprinkled on a poultice, or on flannel dipped in warm water, than by rubbing on. I have found it taken internally cure head ache, griping pains, &c., and my only object in writing to you the above is gratitude and that the public may share the advantages of my own benefit therefrom.—I am yours, &c.,

"March 31st, 1871. "WILLIAM ELLIS WALL."

## COUNTRY LIFE.

### Educational Foundations.

Country life, in its public aspect, is subject at this time to many unfavourable influences. It has been the misfortune of those whose business it is to manage imperial affairs to run across the grain of public feeling in several matters, and the consequence is that the Queen's subjects have been for some little time in a chronic state of protest, more or less indignant. The provincial journals of late have been brimming over with reports of speeches and demonstrations against something or other which the Government has proposed to do. The lucifer match business, which was in the main a metropolitan affair, did not last long, but the Licensing Bill, which met with a reception as hot and uncomfortable in the quietest and most secluded retreats as in the best known and most conspicuous places in the land, afforded food for agitation during several weeks; and, now that movement is naturally enough subsiding, we find our country friends in several directions gradually arousing themselves on the question of the proposals of the Endowed Schools Commissioners with respect to educational charities. There is no town which has grown to the age of maturity so obscure or so poor as not to possess a set of charity or endowed school trustees, and wherever two or three trustees are gathered together the reputation of the Endowed Schools Commissioners labours under serious disadvantages. In the county town of Bedford exists an educational institution enjoying an income of about £13,000 a year. This is called "Harpur's Charity," and in the name of Harpur's Charity the people of Bedford are crying out aloud against the course they are led to fear the Commission will adopt in the future dispensation of that fund.

It is an unfortunate element in this movement against the reorganisation of the endowed schools that the protesters do not quite know the nature of the enemy they are fighting against. A Bill introduced into Parliament is capable (sometimes) of being understood, and is always open more or less to be explained; but the principles on which the Endowed Schools Commissioners intend to proceed are not to be found in the Act of Parliament, and the public have no definite knowledge of what they are going to do. Judging rather from what has leaked out than from what has been plainly expounded, we are disposed to think the Commissioners might disarm much of the opposition directed against them, if they would make a clean breast of it, and put the country in possession of their schemes and the rules on which they are based. The defenders of Harpur's Charity agree with all the other agitators in charging the Commission with the design of taking money left for the purpose of affording free or cheap education to the poor, and devoting it to the education of the middle classes. Lord Lyttelton, the President of the Commission, made recently a speech in the House of Lords, tending rather to confirm than to discourage this notion, and yet there are other public men well acquainted with the doings of the Commission who say that charitable foundations devised for the education of the poor are to be applied scrupulously to that purpose, only in a different fashion from that in which the funds are now bestowed. They say that in every school established by the aid of such money there shall be free scholarships set apart exclusively for the children of the poor, to be enjoyed by those who pass certain examinations in the elementary schools. It is plain that if this is the plan it will not injure the poor. The only difference will be in the mode of gaining admission. At present the trustees say, "Here is a foundation school for hundred free boys and no more; the one hundred boys whose friends can succeed in securing our favour will have the nominations, and the remainder must go somewhere else and pay for their schooling." Under the new system, managers of the endowed school will say, "Here is school accommodation and schooling of a superior character for a hundred poor boys; the boys who study hardest in the elementary schools, and secure the greatest number of marks in the examinations, will get the nominations; the rest must go on paying for their education in the School Board schools."

We hope that is the real meaning of the scheme of the Commissioners, and, if it is, we regret that it was not understood at the meeting at Bedford and elsewhere.

The people of Bedford were evidently moved by the Governors of Emanuel Hospital in London, and their Mayor is on the side of the agitators. He told his fellow townsmen at the Bedford Assembly Room that he had represented their ancient borough in the procession at the opening of the International Exhibition, and this is what happened:—

> "He had an opportunity during the proceedings of the opening ceremony of conversing with the Lord Mayor of London, who spoke to him first. He told his lordship that he represented a town which was deeply interested in the question they were fighting. The Lord Mayor said they would fight to the utmost, and he asked for the support and sympathy of the Bedford Corporation—feeling confident of success if they were supported by the inhabitants of the country generally."

The Lord Mayor, it seems, loses no chance of doing a little bit of business for the London Corporation. There is a very good understanding, we believe, between the Endowed Schools Commissioners, the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and the Managers of the South Kensington Museum, who are intimately concerned in the getting up of this series of International Exhibitions, and it may be that the mayors of towns would not have been invited to the opening celebration if it had been foreseen that the Lord Mayor of London, while the Prince of Wales was performing the ceremony, would instil the poison of treasonable counsel into the ears of the provincial chief magistrates with respect to the plans of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

The promoters of this Bedford meeting objected to a proposal for inviting their representatives to attend the meeting, being desirous of having the demonstration to themselves, but they seem to be satisfied that they can depend upon their members' support—a confidence which seems to us to be placed on a rather slight foundation, judging from the following passage in the letter of one of them (Mr. James Howard, M.P.), addressed to the meeting:—

> "Of course we can have no objection to free education; on the contrary, shall be very glad if it can be secured. The Corporation of London is a most powerful body, and may be able to accomplish that which the Harpur trustees have been powerless to effect."

Mr. Howard has not committed himself very far. One of the speakers, Mr. Gunton, put in a few words in behalf of the dunces:—

> "He dwelt upon the unfairness of placing boys of all classes upon the same level, when the poorer of them must succumb to the rich, who could afford to pay for tutors to cram their boys; and he showed how students were crammed just before the examinations in the Universities, like fowls prematurely fattened. It was most unjust to substitute for the right of free education a system of rising by competitive examinations, when they knew very well that he was not always the cleverest fellow who answered a question readily."

The doings of the Harpur trustees, we are sorry to find, have not given entire satisfaction to the citizens. One Mr. Jabez Carter reminded the meeting that the trustees had waited upon the Commissioners and begged them to adopt a low fee, when they were told that not less than £10 would be charged:—

> "When they returned, they appeared to have been up in a balloon or somewhere else, for they winked ominously, and declared that if the Commissioners were not treated with proper respect and dignity the endowment would be removed to Luton or elsewhere. Why, it was all nonsense; the fact was, the trustees were sold by them, although they thought they were clever, whereas they were not. Those gentlemen were clever in one thing, however. When the Commissioners told them that they might elect four persons as suitable to sit on the new governing body, they actually went to the board-room and elected themselves. (Laughter.)"

The following speech, though indicative of a certain aspect of popular feeling, is less explicit. We give it without note or comment, and with it close our extracts illustrative of the movement against the Commission in Bedford:—

> "Mr. J. H. Carter next came to the front of the platform. [A voice: Buy your own books (laughter).] He said that he had not been invited to sit upon the platform, and he had been asked not to speak; but he wished to say a few words. He then complained of the manner in which the trustees had drawn up their scheme, and was going over old ground, when the audience became impatient. He contended that if every trustee had done his duty as he had, such a scheme would not have been framed (laughter). He saw that the feeling of the meeting was that he should say no more (laughter), but he would just say that he should always act as an honest man; and would be ever ready to give information or advice at his shop (laughter, and a voice "Buy your own books")."

### Summer Thursdays.

Before we leave Bedford we avail ourselves of the opportunity of recommending the agreeable little old borough to young men in London shops who pine for a quiet and pleasant life in the country. Whoever has paid Bedford a passing visit will agree with us in thinking that it would be about the last place in the world in which a tradesman or his assistant would expect to shorten his days by wear and tear. There is no sort of haste in the streets or hurry in the shops. If all the people to be seen, on an ordinary afternoon, in looking up and down the street, were to be concentrated in front of a single counter, the head of the firm and his wife and daughter might serve them in a few minutes, without putting themselves beyond an average business pace. Having had the privilege of walking through the principal street of Bedford and back again in the middle of a Thursday afternoon, we are not at all surprised to read in the columns of the *Bedfordshire Mercury* an account of the proceedings of a meeting held for the purpose of arranging for closing all shops and places of business at four o'clock every Thursday afternoon during the summer. We only wonder that this admirable solution of the problem of business life in Bedford, at that particular stage in the progress of the week, was not thought of before; and we cannot imagine on what grounds Messrs. Cherry and Gilpin have held aloof from their brother tradesmen in the movement. Two meetings, we find, were held in succession, and the business was discussed with as much seriousness and solemnity as if anybody in the town really imagined that it could be of the smallest importance either to the shopkeepers or their customers whether or not their places of business were open during two or three of what are superstitiously regarded as business hours on Thursday afternoons. We quote a few salient bits from the report of the meeting:—

> "The Secretary (Mr. Augustus Hill) stated that the committee appointed at the last meeting had canvassed the tradesmen, the great majority of whom had consented to close at four every Thursday afternoon from Thursday next until the end of September, if the movement received general support (applause).
>
> "The Mayor said that was more than he had expected, and they need not care about a few dissentients.
>
> "The Secretary in answer to a question stated that those who refused to close were Mr. Dawson (tailor), Mr. C. Shelton (gilder), Messrs. Cherry and Gilpin (drapers), and Mr. Tassell (collar maker). This announcement was received with laughter.
>
> "Mr. J. Trapp proposed that they should agree to close at four every Thursday afternoon from the 11th inst., until the end of September.
>
> "Mr. Graves seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.
>
> "It was agreed that it should be left to the committee to make this decision known in the town and surrounding villages.
>
> "A vigilance committee was then formed consisting of one representative in each trade to see that the shops were closed and kept closed, or, as his Worship put it, 'to bring any erring brother back to the faith.'
>
> "Mr. Taylor introduced the question of the Agricultural Society's Show, which was to be held on a Thursday, and asked the meeting to decide whether the shops were to be closed at four on that day.
>
> "A brisk discussion ensued, and three motions were submitted—one for closing at four (by Mr. Gunton), a second for closing at five (Mr. T. Bull), and a third for shutting up at six (Mr. Anthony), besides a negative motion for not closing (Mr. Chennells). All were withdrawn except the first and last, and on a division Mr. Gunton's proposition was carried by a large majority—only four voting against it—two of these being Mr. Coote and Mr. Nash, who said they should not close, as they were tobacconists."

Having arrived at this very satisfactory conclusion, something still better remained to be done. It requires not a word of explanation or commendation at our hands. We content ourselves with quoting the report and pressing the excellent example upon the attention of master tradesmen in every town which our words may reach:—

> "The Mayor then suggested that the tradesmen should agree to close on the whole of one day in the summer months, for a holiday, between Good Friday and Christmas Day, as was done in some other places. He also suggested that the employers and their assistants should sup together on some occasion to be arranged.
>
> "These suggestions were well received, and, Mr. Graves having spoken in favour of the supper, it was agreed that the proposals should be left in the hands of the committee."

Bravo, Bedford; you shall have the pick of our shopmen. In the midst of our labours, rounded off at an hour nearer four o'clock in the morning than four in the afternoon, we shall think sometimes on a Thursday, as the sun begins to wane, of the happy young men and maidens enjoying themselves in the green lanes and upon the cricket-fields round that pretty town in the quietest fastnesses of the Midlands.

### A Pig Census.

From among the local notices of the population returns we quote the following from the columns of the *Ashton Reporter*:—

> "It is astonishing that with all our boasted sanitary excellences there are this day no fewer than 524 pigs kept within the municipal borough of Ashton-under-Lyne. In Market Ward there are 224 pigs kept; keepers of more than 10, three; more than 5, eight; less than 5, thirty-seven; total keepers, 48. In St. Michael's Ward there are 90 pigs kept; keepers of more than 10, two; more than 5, two; less than 5, eighteen; total keepers, 22. In Portland-place Ward there are 94 pigs; keepers of more than 10, none; more than 5, five; less than 5, twenty-four; total keepers, 29. In St. Peter's Ward there are 116 pigs; keepers of more than 10, none; more than 5, five; less than 5, thirty; total keepers, 75."

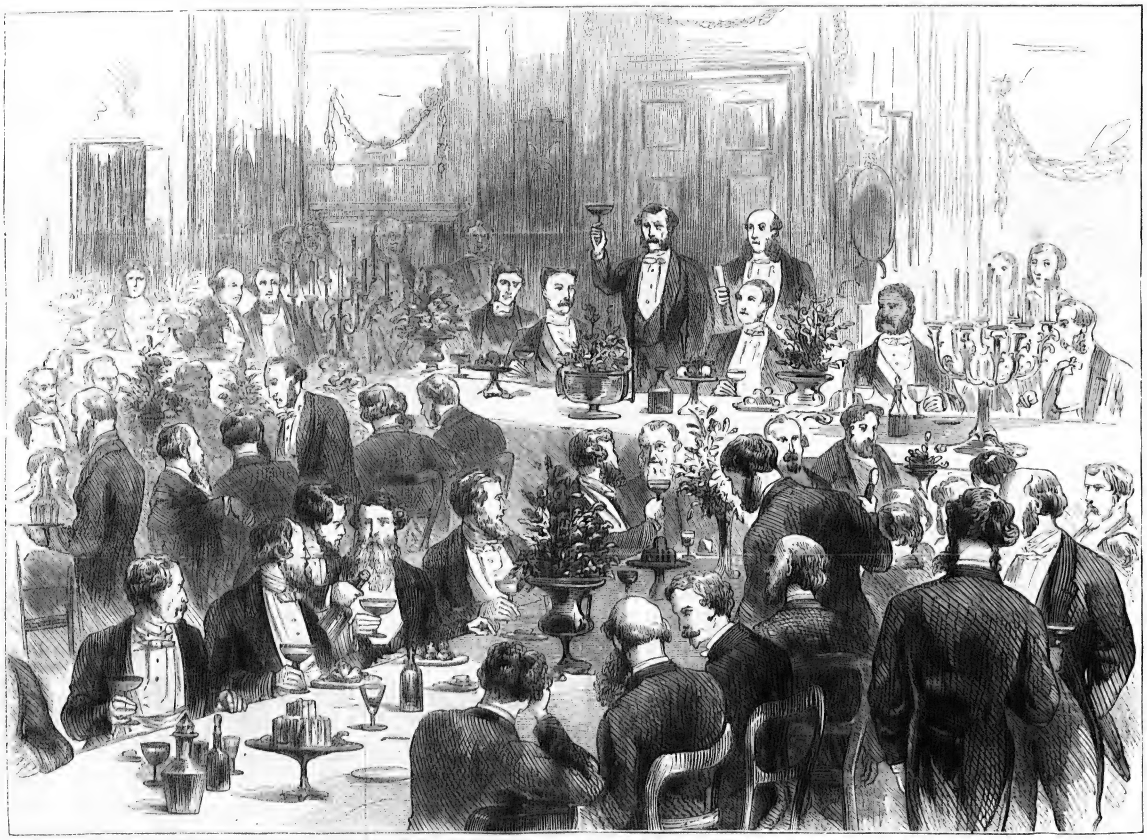
It does not appear whether this census was taken by order of the local authorities, but the idea is a good one, and we transfer the paragraph to these pages as a hint to town councils and local boards of health.

### Ancient Town Archives.

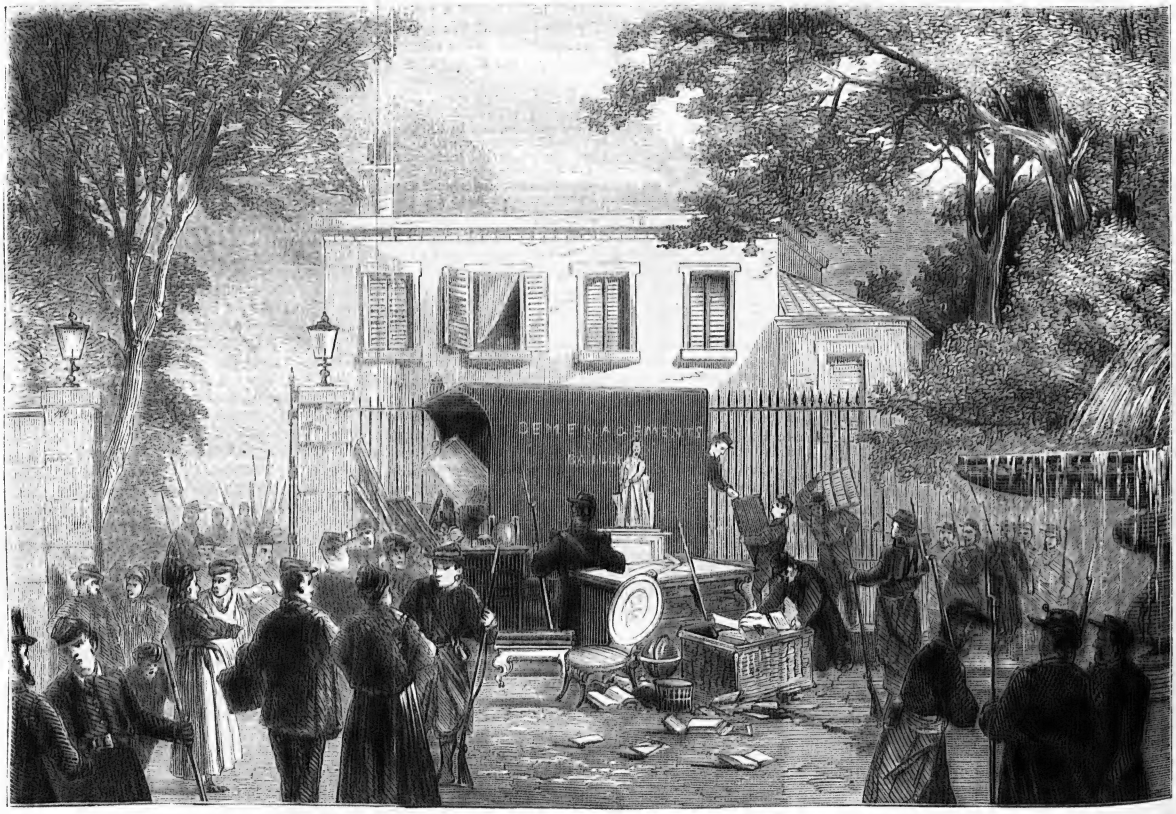
There is a good deal of important unpublished history in the strong boxes of old corporate towns, and some of it is not taken so much care of as its value demands. A gentleman who recently spent many weeks in collating old black-letter MSS. associated with the corporate history of an ancient town in the West, found a large quantity of parchments in the roof of a loft over the Town Hall, between the scantling and the tiles, put there, apparently, to prevent the rain from penetrating. Among the documents were letters of a member of Parliament of the fifteenth century, addressed to some of his constituents, including a vivid description of the scene of the opening of Parliament by Queen Elizabeth in person at the commencement of a session. It is a letter that was never seen by Mr. Froude or Mr. Motley, though it would have thrown additional light on their brilliant pages.

We have no doubt many towns in England as well as in Scotland have lost old records in a manner similar to that indicated in the following extract from the proceedings of a recent meeting of the Renfrew Town Council:—

> "On the motion of the Provost, seconded by Bailie Cuthbertson, it was agreed that the magistrates, with Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Glen, be appointed a committee to investigate into the state of the deeds and documents belonging to the burgh, and to call in to their assistance Mr. David Semple, of Paisley. It appeared from remarks made that this proposal arose from the statement of a Paisley second-hand dealer that he had bought, as waste paper, some years ago, a number of official documents connected with the burgh."



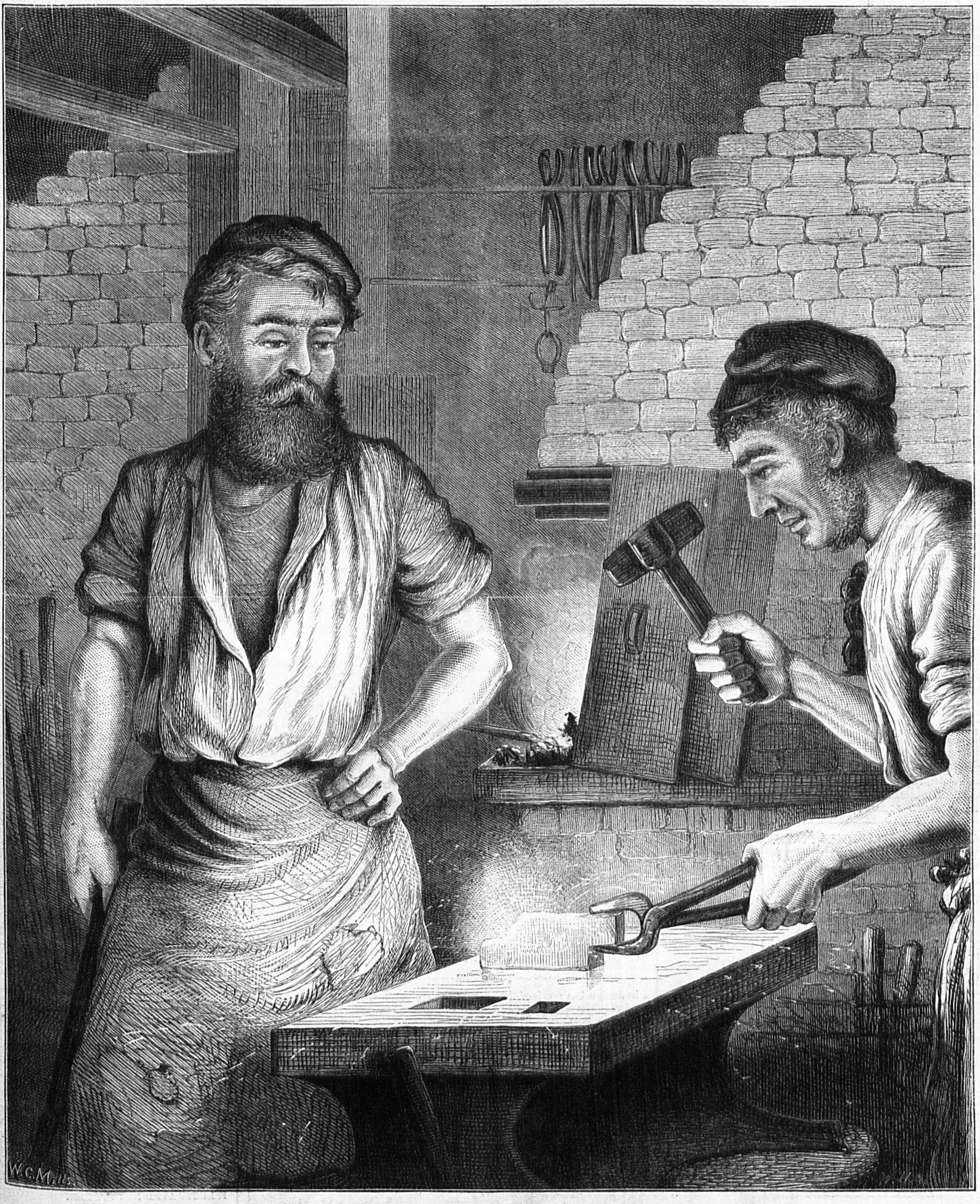
THE NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND DINNER.


DEMENAGEMENTS

M. THIERS' HOUSE AT PARIS: REMOVAL OF THE FURNITURE BY THE COMMUNISTS.

## IN THE BLACK COUNTRY.

No wonder the smoke hangs over South Staffordshire in impenetrable clouds. There are 170 blast furnaces in the district, yielding an average of 14,945 tons per week. The annual produce of pig iron is not less than 740,000 tons. This is iron in the rough state, smelted from the local ore. We must add to these figures 855,000 tons per annum of finished iron. If this is not sufficient to account for the smoke and din, let us take into account the operation of raising 10,300,000 tons of coal a year. And then add to this the numerous works in which the coal and finished iron are used in the production of manufactured iron, which forms a portion of the locomotives, railway carriages, wheels and axles, ironmongery, and the thousand other things in which iron is used. For example, our picture on this page is a sketch in a Black Country smithy, done in one of the vast establishments of that locality. There are in some of these mid-England manufactories, smiths' shops of enormous length, each side flanked by rows of forges such as the one represented upon this page, and presided over by a smith and a striker of the type our artist has selected for representation. These men are engaged in working up the iron fittings of railway carriages. The smith is the skilled mechanic; the striker is the labourer who wields the heavy sledge hammer. They are both stalwart, sinewy fellows—men who have not their superiors in strength even among the grand races of the new German Empire. Midlanders are proud of their stalwart toilers, and England is proud of the Midlands, however much the schoolmaster may be needed in that vast hive of English industry.



THE BLACKSMITH: A SKETCH IN THE MIDLANDS.

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MR. C. MATHEWS BEFORE THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Mr. C. Mathews gives a characteristic account of his visit to the Sandwich Islands:—"At Honolulu, one of the loveliest little spots upon earth, I acted one night 'by command, and in the presence of, his Majesty Kamehameha V., King of the Sandwich Islands' (not Hoky Poky Wonky Fong, as erroneously reported), and a memorable night it was. On my way to the quaint little Hawaiian Theatre, situated in a rural lane, in the midst of a pretty garden glowing with gaudy tropical flowers and shaded by cocoa trees, bananas, banyans, and tamarinds, I met the playbills of the evening. A perambulating Kanaka (or native black gentleman), walking between two boards (called in London, figuratively, a 'sandwich man,' but here, of course, literally so), carried aloft a large illuminated white lantern, with the announcement in the Kanaka language, to catch the attention of the coloured inhabitants:—'Charles Mathews; Keaka, Keia Po (theatre open this evening). Ka uku o Ke Komo ana (reserved seats, dress circle), 2 dols. 50 cents; Nobi mua (parquette), 1 dol.; Noho ho (Kanaka pit), 75 cents.' I found the theatre (to use the technical expression) 'crammed to suffocation,' which merely means 'very full,' though from the state of the thermometer on this occasion, 'suffocation' was not so incorrect a description as usual. A really elegant-looking audience (tickets 10s. each), evening dresses, uniforms of every cut and every country. 'Chieftesses' and ladies of every tinge, in dresses of every colour, flowers and jewels in profusion, satin playbills, fans going, windows and doors all open, an outside staircase leading straight into the dress circle, without lobby, check-taker, or money-taker. Kanaka women in the garden below selling bananas and peanuts by the glare of flaring torches on a sultry tropical moonlight night. The whole thing was like nothing but a midsummer night's dream. And was it nothing to see a pit full of Kanakas, black, brown, and whitey-brown (till lately cannibals), showing their white teeth, grinning and enjoying 'Patter *v.* Clatter' as much as a few years ago they would have enjoyed the roasting of a missionary or baking of a baby? It was certainly a page in one's life never to be forgotten."

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### SINGING!!!

'Twas all my fancy painted it,
'Twas lovely and did shine;
I'll go and get another,
But not a four-and-nine.

BEST VALUE AND VARIETY EVER OFFERED.

GLOBE HAT WAREHOUSES,
101A and 70, NEW STREET. [946

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is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a Pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.—Angel Passage, 93, Upper Thames Street, London. [388

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And Bordeaux, France. [252

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By GUY ROSLYN.

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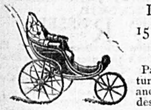

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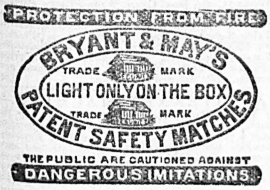

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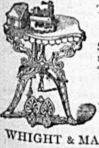

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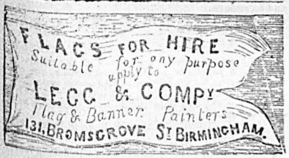

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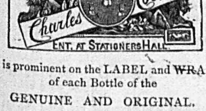

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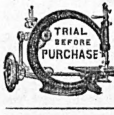

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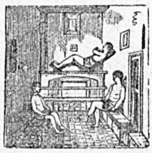

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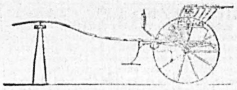

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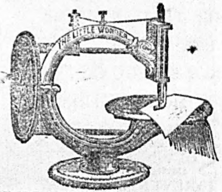
BOTH SIDES ALIKE, £3 3s.



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THERE IS A PECULIAR PROPRIETY in the privilege of an ample trial at home of a family sewing machine; for the sewing machine often gives ladies their first experience in the management of machinery. And the object of the trial is not only to find out how good the machine is, but to find out how helpful it is in the hands of unskilful ladies and children. A sewing machine which cannot bear this test, however good it may be for other purposes, is not suitable for family use.

THERE IS NO RELUCTANCE IN subjecting the Willcox and Gibbs to this test in the most liberal manner. No payment or agreement is required, and no assurance beyond references, the usual protection against fraud. The machine is sent carriage paid in order that the trial may be equally and perfectly free in every home in the kingdom. At the end of the month it is either purchased or returned. as may be preferred. Payment may be made in advance if preferred, in which case the money is refunded in full should the machine be returned. The month's free trial is assured in either case.

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| A MONTH'S TRIAL | We |
| AFFORDS | Cannot |
| AN OPPORTUNITY | Expect |
| TO JUDGE FROM EXPERIENCE. | Everybody |
| A MONTH'S | To Think |
| FREE TRIAL AT HOME | Alike, |
| IS THE | But Few |
| ONLY SAFEGUARD. | Families or |
| A MONTH'S TRIAL | Dressmakers |
| ANSWERS ALL QUESTIONS, | Part with Our |
| SOLVES ALL DOUBTS, | Sewing |
| PREVENTS MISTAKES, and | Machine |
| COSTS NOTHING, | After The |
| WHETHER THE MACHINE | Month's |
| IS PURCHASED OR NOT. | Trial. |

WHAT FURTHER GUARANTEE could be devised? The manufacturers stake the very existence of their business on the acceptability of their wares. Can there be a doubt that the experience of the hundred thousand families in which they are used justifies the confidence?

HOWEVER EXACTING YOU MAY be, and however high your anticipations, this quiet and simple machine will serve you more thoroughly and more handily than you can imagine.

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| PAYMENT | We think it |
| MAY BE MADE | Advantageous |
| AT THE | To allow |
| OPTION OF THE BUYER | For |
| BEFORE OR AFTER | Machines of |
| THE MONTH'S TRIAL | Other |
| OR, FOR | Makers |
| 5 PER CENT. EXTRA, | As much as |
| IN MONTHLY INSTALMENTS. | We can |
| PRICE LIST FREE | Sell them for. |

ADDRESS

WILLCOX and GIBBS, SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
150, CHEAPSIDE, E.C., LONDON.
135, REGENT STREET, W., LONDON.
16, CROSS STREET, ROYAL EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER. [368

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BAKER and CRISP'S (198, Regent Street) SILKS.

BAKER AND CRISP'S JAPANESE SILKS.

BAKER and CRISP'S FRENCH SATINS.

BAKER and CRISP'S FANCY DRESSES.

BAKER and CRISP'S WHITE PIQUES.

BAKER and CRISP'S PLAIN and PRINTED CAMBRICS.

BAKER and CRISP'S PLAIN WASHING SATINS or FROU FROU.

A SPECIALITE.—CRETONNE DES INDES: A new Washing Fabric for Ladies', Young Ladies', and Children's Dresses. Price 5s. 11d. full dress. Obtainable only at BAKER & CRISP'S, 198, Regent Street. Patterns Free.

SILKS. SILKS. SILKS.

BAKER and CRISP'S,
The Cheapest House for Silks.
Patterns free.
The Largest Variety in the Kingdom of Cheap, Intermediate, and Best SILKS.

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| Fancy Silks | 29s. 6d. to 55s. |
| Very Best | 55s. to 5 guineas. |
| Striped and Checked Silks | 29s. 6d. to 50s. |
| Plain Glace Silks | 45s. 6d. to 55s. |
| Very Best | 55s. to 4 guineas. |
| Plain Gros Grains | 54s. to 65s. |
| Very Best | 65s. to 95s. |
| Poult de Soie and Failles | 45s. 6d. to 90s. |
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| Japanese Poplins | 29s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. |
| Evening Silks | 35s. 6d. to 65s. |
| Wedding Silks | 35s. 6d. to 65s. |
| Dinner Silks | 35s. 6d. to 65s. |

Last year's Silks, Odd Dresses, and Remnants, great bargains.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent Street.

BLACK SILKS EXTRAORDINARY. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP are now selling the largest, cheapest, and richest lot of Black Silks that have been offered since the year 1848.
Viz.—Gros Grain, Glaces, Draps de France, and Cashmeres, &c., that were 6s., 8s., and 10s. per yard, are now selling 47s. 6d., 72s. 6d., and 84s. the full dress.
198, Regent Street.

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Patterns free.
Rich, Bright, Wide, and Durable Makes only.
Full Dress.

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| Black Gros Grains | 29s. 6d. to 5 guineas. |
| Black Glace | 29s. 6d. to 5 ,, |
| Black Gros Royal | 45s. 6d. to 5 ,, |
| Black Satin Lison | 95s. to 10 ,, |
| Black Figured Silks | 35s. to 4 ,, |
| Black Moire Antiques | 79s. 6d. to 10 ,, |
| Black Poult de Soies | 45s. to 5 ,, |
| Widows' Black Silks | 45s. to 5 ,, |

198, Regent Street.

CONSIGNMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
£27,000 worth of
LYONS SILKS, FRENCH MUSLINS, PERCALES, PIQUES, BRILLANTES, &c.
NOW SELLING at BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent Street.

JAPANESE SILKS EXTRAORDINARY.
NOTICE.
The Richest JAPANESE SILKS, 29s. 6d. the full dress. In every shade or tint at 2s. 5½d. per yard.
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WHITE PIQUES, 6d. per yard.
A BANKRUPT'S STOCK OF
Two Thousand Pieces
Of these beautiful goods in Cords, Stripes, Checks, and Figures.
Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent Street.

BAKER and CRISP'S FRENCH PRINTED PIQUES, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, from 2s. 11d. full dress.
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WAR PANIC.
EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF WHITE PIQUES.
VIZ.:

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| 1,200 Pieces at | 5¾d. per yard. |
| A lot very superior | 6¾d. per yard. |
| Superb Brillantes, usually 1s. yd. | all at 8¾d. |
| The best Piques | 1s. 6d. per yard. |
| 2,000 White Piques | 3s. 11d. to 6s. 9d. [full dress. |

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In Seventy-nine Shades of Colour, at 12s. 6d. full dress.
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LADIES' HANDS can now be fitted with the very Best PARIS KID GLOVES.
Every size and colour, 2s. 7½d. per pair, or 31s. per doz.
Free for 2 extra stamps. Obtainable only at BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent Street.

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1,500 PIECES of FINE FRENCH MUSLINS,
Now selling at
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For the coming season. Patterns free.
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The largest variety, Wholesale and Retail, in the Kingdom, commencing at 4½d. per yard.
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Early Spring POIL DE CHEVRE, in all the most lovely tints for Evening, Wedding, and Dinner wear.
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GERMAN WASHING SILKS,
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SPRING VELVETEENS.
THE PATENT MOLESKIN
Finish for
17s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP,
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SILK, WOOL, or WASHING GRENADINES for Evening, Wedding, or Dinner wear. The largest variety in London, from 10s. 6d. full dress.

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BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER
HAS BEEN AWARDED
TWO GOLD MEDALS
FOR ITS SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.
Makes Bread, Pastry, Puddings, &c., light and wholesome. Sold in 1d. and 2d. Packets, also 6d. and 1s. Patent Boxes. [393

SCHWEPPE'S SODA WATER.

SCHWEPPE'S LEMONADE.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER.

SCHWEPPE'S POTASS WATER.

Every Bottle is Protected by a Label having Name and Trade Mark. [364

HOW TO REAR CHILDREN.—Take an example from the Royal Nursery and never be without a bottle of Atkinson and Barker's Royal Infants' Preservative, as supplied to Queen Victoria and the Royal Family, and for nearly a century acknowledged the best medicine in the world for all disorders of infants, and for bowel complaints in adults. Royal Appointment dated 22nd February, 1844. Sold by Chemists everywhere. [335

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EPPS'S COCOA.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London. [383

BREIDENBACH'S
MACASSARINE, for the Hair, 1s.
KALYDOR, for the Skin, 1s.
ODONTO, for the Teeth, 1s.
157B, Bond Street; 38, Lombard Street; and Chemists and Perfumers. [332

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MESSRS. ESKELL and SONS (the old-established Surgeon-Dentists).—By their newly patented improvements, ARTIFICIAL TEETH are made in a few hours to last a lifetime. Painless and perfect, guaranteed useful for all purposes. A single tooth, 5s.; a set, 50s.; stopping, 2s. 6d. Their treatise, "Dentistry of the Present Day," which affords every information, for three stamps. Attendance daily till eight. Consultations free.—13, Tichborne Street, W., top of the Haymarket. [338

PATENT TEETH ON SOFT GUMS.

MR. WILLIAM J. WATSON, SURGEON DENTIST
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Supplies every description of Artificial Teeth and Gums so largely advertised, at about one-third of the usual charges, being the *actual maker.*
SINGLE TEETH FROM 3s. 6d.,
SETS FROM £2 10s., INCLUDING ALL CHARGES.
Only address, [40
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BOWATERS' PRIZE ARTIFICIAL TEETH defy all Competition for NATURAL APPEARANCE. MASTICATION, ARTICULATION, and COMFORT. Teeth fixed from 5s. per Tooth, including all charges.
W. BOWATER, Surgeon Dentist, &c., 142, Broad Street, Birmingham.
BOWATER'S TOOTH-ACHE SPECIFIC, in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each; by Post, 7 or 14 Stamps. [573

BILIOUS and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Giddiness, Spasms, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels are quickly removed by that well-known remedy, FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtained through any Chemist. [287

INDIGESTION.—The Medical Profession adopt Morson's Preparation of PEPSINE as the true remedy.—Sold in bottles and boxes from 2s. by all Pharmaceutical Chemists and the Manufacturers.—THOS. MORSON & SON, 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. [845

A MONTH'S FREE TRIAL AT HOME.

WILLCOX AND GIBBS' SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

T. S. TONGUE,
3, Bull Street, Birmingham,
Agent. [397

DINING & LUNCHEON ROOMS.
THE STORES.
TOP OF NEW STREET
(Opposite the Town Hall),
BIRMINGHAM.
J. HILLMAN, Proprietor.

Gentlemen Dining at this Establishment will find every comfort that a large and well-fitted Dining Room can afford.

HOT JOINTS, FISH, SOUPS, &c.,
From Twelve till Four.

Ales and Dublin Stout of the finest quality. Wines and Spirits of the best brands. [209

SUPERIOR TRUSSES,
ELASTIC STOCKINGS, &c.,
Manufactured by
W. H. BAILEY & SON,
418, OXFORD STREET.
Trusses from 5s. each; Stockings from 4s. 6d. [375

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Established 1807. (For Lives only.)
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| Annual Income | £528,378 |
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(Bearing an average Interest of 4½ per cent.)
Further Security—A Subscribed Capital of upwards of a Million and a Half Sterling.
The Expenses of Management are under 3 per Cent.
Next Division of Surplus in 1872.
George Humphreys, M.A.,
Actuary and Secretary. [263

COLOURED DRESSES of all kinds may be washed and the *colours preserved* by using ARCHER'S IMPROVED COLLOID. It is manufactured by ALFRED WARD & CO., Withy Grove, Manchester. Sold by Drapers Chemists, and Grocers in tins at 6d. and 1s. each. Two Shilling Tins forwarded on receipt of 24 postage stamps to any town where no agent is yet appointed. Applications for Agencies invited. See page 159. [362

THE NEW SHORT IRON GRAND PIANOFORTE.
CHARLES RUSSELL
Begs especial attention to these elegant little INSTRUMENTS, which are unsurpassed for Beauty of Tone and Elasticity of Touch. They have the Patent Repetition Action, are Full Trichord Compass, Seven Octaves. Length is only 5ft. 10in.
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MECHI'S DRESSING BAGS and Dressing Cases, Despatch Boxes, Tourists' Writing Cases, Jewel Cases, Writing Desks, Parisian productions, Library Sets in Mediæval and Leather, Albums, Cases of fine Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, Table Knives, the Magic Razor Strop and Paste.—At MECHI'S, 112, Regent Street, W. Illustrated Catalogues post free. Established 1827. City prices charged for cash. N.B.—Mr. Mechi attends personally, daily, assisted by his Son. [249

A LITERARY MACHINE.—The Patent Reading Easel for holding the book, writing desk, lamp, and meals in any position over a bed, sofa, or easy chair, as used by Princess Louise. Invaluable to invalids, students, and aged persons. Admirably adapted for India. A most useful and elegant gift. Prices 20s. and 50s. Drawings free. J. CARTER, 55, Mortimer Street, W. [400

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GEORGE TURNER, Auctioneer, Valuer, &c., Liverpool. [797

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MISS DRAPER, BERLIN AND FANCY REPOSITORY, from 24, BENNETT'S HILL, to 81, NEW STREET, Opposite the Society of Artists. [131
Agent for Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This extraordinary medicine has a singular influence over the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, purifies the system, and acts like a charm. As a sustaining and purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long-standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs, scrofula, gout, dropsy, and wasting of flesh. Sold by all druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. No other genuine. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s., 7s. 6d., and 11s.

THE OLD DR.'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS
Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands.

ALSO SARSAPARILLA OINTMENT,
The best soother of all sores, burns, and scalds; each in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. By post, 15, 30, and 60 stamps. [283
Chief Depot—131, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heart-burn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies, children, and infants. DINNEFORD & CO., 172, New Bond Street, London; and of all Chemists.
Use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts. [225

TO CAPITALISTS.—The undersigned calls the attention of investors to the WEST JEWELL TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited) as a safe and profitable channel for the employment of capital. This property will pay from 15 per cent. per annum and upwards upon present price of shares. The returns of tin continue to increase, and is of excellent quality, realising from £75 to £80 per ton. The West Jewell is situate in the Gwennap district, and surrounded by mines that have returned greater riches than any other portion of the globe. Application for shares to be made to Mr. John R. Pike, No. 3, Crown Chambers, Threadneedle Street, London. [331

FINE FLAVOURED STRONG BEEF TEA at about 2½d. a pint. ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Meat, requiring Baron Liebig, the Inventor's, Signature, on every jar, being the only guarantee of genuineness. [234

MONEY.—From £100 to £3,000, various Sums, to be immediately ADVANCED on approved Freehold or Leasehold Securities.—Apply to Mr. JOHN BARNSLEY. Offices next the Queen's College, 36, Paradise Street, Birmingham. [866

MONEY LENT for Three Years, repayable quarterly, on approved Personal Security. THE FULL SUM ADVANCED.—Apply (if by letter with four stamps) to JAMES BATE, Minories, Birmingham. [827

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Those ladies who have not yet used the Glenfield Starch are respectfully solicited to give it a trial, and carefully follow out the directions printed on every package, and if this is done, they will say, like the Queen's laundress, it is the finest Starch they ever used. When you ask for Glenfield Starch, see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted for the sake of extra profits. [846

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